

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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PRC TOURISM DELEGATE SPEAKS ON KAL INCIDENT

SK140418 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The fifth plenary meeting of the World Tourist Organization, in a resolution adopted yesterday, demanded thorough investigation into the incident in which a Soviet military plane shot down a South Korean passenger airliner in September. The resolution said that such an act should be examined as it obstructs the development of tourism. China abstained from voting on this resolution.

Comrade Han Kehua, head of the Chinese delegation, made an interpretative speech before the voting. In his speech he said that the incident was in grave violation of the publicly acknowledged principles ensuring the safety of international civil airliners, that it adversely affected international tourism, and that China agrees that a prompt and thorough investigation should be conducted on the case of a Soviet military plane shooting down a commercial airliner. He also said that an investigation should also be conducted on the case of the South Korean plane having entered Soviet airspace, deviating from its regular flight route.

BEIJING REVIEW DISCUSSES JOINT VENTURES DOCUMENT

HK140400 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 40, 3 Oct 83 pp 4, 5

["Notes From the Editors" column by economic editor Wang Dacheng: "Another Important Document on Joint Ventures"]

[Text] Last week, the State Council published the regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment (see our next issue for full text). The rules cover all aspects of Chinese-foreign joint ventures from application procedures to pricing, and, most importantly, the opening of the domestic market and the adoption of more flexible taxation policies for these enterprises.

It is another document governing China's economic relations with foreign countries. Together with the existing laws and decrees concerning income tax, registration, labour management, and the controls over foreign exchange in joint ventures, these new rules will help perfect China's legislation regarding businesses which use both Chinese and foreign investment. No doubt they will also promote the development of these ventures.

The new rules came about as a supplement to the regular Law on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment. Experience gained in these enterprises over the last few years made clear the problems which still need to be addressed.

With 118 articles in 16 chapters, the document covers several major points, including the legal position and form of the Chinese-foreign joint ventures, industries in which the joint ventures may be set up, application procedures for establishing a joint venture, ways of contributing investment, the formation of boards of directors and managing organizations and their working principles, channels of purchasing and marketing as well as pricing, financial and accounting systems, contract periods, dissolution and clearance and settlement of disputes. These are all problems the industrial circles both at home and abroad are most concerned with and which call for immediate solutions.

The rules show China's determination to adhere to a policy of opening to the outside world. By giving favorable treatment to Chinese-foreign joint ventures, the new regulations will ensure profit for the investors.

The most important change the new rules will bring about is the proper opening of the domestic market to these joint ventures. When a joint venture contract is negotiated, both parties are often concerned about the proportion of products to be sold in China and abroad. A joint venture must export a certain amount of its products to earn some foreign exchange to balance its foreign exchange payments, and to constantly improve the quality of its products and management through the competition on the international market. However, the Chinese Government does not, as clearly stipulated in the rules, mechanically demand that all joint ventures market the major part of their products abroad or balance their foreign exchange receipts and payments. Items produced through joint ventures which China urgently needs or imports for its modernization drive can be sold chiefly on the Chinese market. Under these circumstances, any shortage of foreign exchange of a joint venture will be offset by the superior department in charge of the Chinese participant or the department which originally gave approval to the venture through adjustment of its retained quota of foreign exchange.

Stipulations concerning wages and other legitimate incomes of foreign staff and workers have also been relaxed. They may ask for permission to remit abroad all their incomes after deducting their living expenses in China.

The taxation policy has also been relaxed. The second meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress held in last August approved the revision of the Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment. The revision stipulates that Chinese-foreign joint ventures will be exempt from income tax during the first two profit-making years (formerly during the first year only). They will have to pay half of the income tax in the third, fourth and fifth years (formerly in the second and third years only). The rules further state that a joint venture can apply for an exemption from industrial and commercial consolidated tax for a certain period when it has difficulty in paying this tax in the early days of production.

In addition, the rules provide that favorable treatment with regard to customs duty on imported machinery, equipment, parts and other materials should be given to a joint venture when it is first set up or when it wants to expand.

Moreover, the rules guarantee much more self-management for Chinese-foreign joint ventures than for other enterprises in China.

The board of directors of a joint venture has the right to make decisions on all important matters of the joint venture. Its general manager may either be a Chinese or a foreigner.

According to available statistics, a total of 105 Chinese-foreign joint ventures were set up in China between July 1979, when the Law of the People's Republic of China on Joint Ventures Using Chinese and Foreign Investment was declared, and June 1983. They represent a total investment of U.S. \$526 million, of which U.S. \$214 million was contributed by foreign partners. In the first half of this year, 22 new joint ventures were approved. The major area of investment has shifted from light, textile and tourist industries to high-technology machine-building and electronics industries.

We believe that with the implementation of the new rules more Chinese-foreign joint ventures will be set up in China, playing a greater role in China's economic construction.

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY SIGNS 40 FOREIGN CONTRACTS

OW131147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Forty agreements and contracts were signed in the January-September period of this year between the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and foreign corporations on the importation of technology and co-production of machinery, Zhao Mingsheng, vice-minister of the Chinese ministry told a group of foreign business executives here today.

He told the executives who are here attending a 5-day China-Europe business leaders symposium that from 1979 when China adopted the policy of opening to the outside world through 1982, 150 agreements and contracts had been signed between his ministry and companies in Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States.

In the future, the ministry plans to expand the areas for cooperation with foreign companies and enterprises, the vice-minister said, adding that in the 1983-1985 period, his ministry will import technology and equipment for more than 700 projects.

He listed the areas in which China needs to import major equipment: energy development and conservation, basic machinery parts, light industry, measuring and testing meters and instruments, open-cast mines, offshore oil exploration and production, large thermal and hydroelectric power stations and D.C. power transformation and distribution. He said that the ministry is in the process of discussions with IBM of the United States on a joint venture involving application of computers.

The vice-minister said that China has signed an agreement with a French company to import equipment for a nuclear power station and it also signed an agreement with an FRG company on joint design and production of a rolling mill for the second-phase construction of the Baoshan iron and steel complex near Shanghai.

While importing advanced technology applicable in China, the official pointed out, China also expects to export some machinery products. The purpose, he said, is to enable Chinese products made with imported foreign technology to be more competitive on the international market so that China can use the foreign exchange earned by the exports to import more foreign technology to expand production. "This is not a temporary measure, but is our long-term planning," he stressed.

Zhou Jiannan, minister of machine-building industry, visited the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Sweden, Hungary and Romania not long ago, Zhao Mingsheng said. He added that his trip helped deepen understanding between China and these countries and will be helpful in future cooperation.

The ministry has 11,000 enterprises, employing more than 5 million people. It supplies 85 percent of the equipment needed by China's national economy. The ministry also has 60 research and design institutes.

PRC TO HOST CONFERENCE ON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

OW131121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A conference on the transfer of mechanical and electronic technology is scheduled to open in China's capital on December 5. Sun Fang, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT), made the announcement to foreign business executives attending the 5-day third China-Europe business leaders symposium here today.

During the conference, he said, discussions will be held with foreign firms on the establishment of joint ventures, use of foreign funds, imports of technology, co-production, foreign investment in China and compensation trade.

"If you are interested, please come to Beijing again in December. We can negotiate these projects one by one," Sun Fang said to the foreign guests. The vice-chairman also revealed that a French nuclear energy exhibition is due to open on October 20. This is one of the 66 foreign exhibitions scheduled for this year.

An Asia-Pacific international economic and trade fair will be held in Beijing in 1985, he said. "The fair will be held in China for the first time since 1949. Participants will be mainly from Asia and the Pacific region, but other regions and countries are also welcome," he said. The fair will be co-sponsored by CCPIT and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, under an agreement signed in Beijing in September.

Sun Fang said that China will step up economic and trade cooperation with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

BIDDING OPENED ON HUANGPU HARBOR COAL TERMINAL

OW131243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Bids for supply of equipment for Huangpu harbor's Xiji coal terminal project being undertaken with a loan from the World Bank were opened in public here today. Representatives of 17 companies from Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Yugoslavia and Finland and Hong Kong attended the bid-opening ceremony conducted by the China National Technical Import Corporation.

The Xiji coal terminal is part of a three port project involving Shanghai, Tianjin and Guangzhou with a loan of various currencies equivalent to 124 million U.S. dollars. Equipment to be procured includes two ship loaders, four ship unloaders, four bucket wheel stacker reclaimers, a 3.9-kilometer belt-conveyor system and the electrical control system. The Xiji coal terminal at Huangpu harbor is 40 kilometers southeast of Guangzhou. The project involves two docks for 35,000 ton class coal carriers. It is one of China's key state projects, scheduled for completion by 1986.

Assessment of the bidding proposals will start soon, said a spokesman for the China National Technical Import Corporation, and contracts could be signed toward the end of December. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Bank of China and the Ministry of Communications attended the bid-opening ceremony.

SHANGHAI SEMINAR VIEWS SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS

OW131215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 13 (XINHUA) -- The domestic satellite communications system to be set up in China will cover the mainland, Taiwan and other islands in the South China Sea, say Chinese experts at the international seminar on domestic satellite communications. The system will make telephone, telegraph, data, facsimile, television and radio broadcast services available to the remotest areas.

The system will be a vast network with main regional, provincial and county ground stations all over the country. High capacity ground satellite stations will be set up in major cities in east China and low capacity units in western China. Main regional centers will be directly interlinked and provincial, prefectural and county centers will form regional networks using medium and low capacity satellite ground stations. The eight-day seminar which closed here yesterday was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Radio Consultative Committee of the International Telecommunication Union.

Experts from 25 countries on five continents discussed many aspects of satellite systems in national communications, from current practice to future possibilities. They also exchanged opinions on the range of usable frequencies, transmission and access techniques and satellite systems designed for rural village communications. Jena Jipguep, deputy secretary general of the International Telecommunication Union, made a special trip to Shanghai for the closing session.

The 29 Chinese experts at the seminar, most in between 40 to 50 years old, presented 17 papers. Lin Pinxiang, engineer, and Ni Zhaojing, chief engineer from the No. 1 research institute of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, submitted a paper on ways to simplify the computation of interference between geostationary satellite networks. The aim is to find the most economical way to use the limited resources of the satellite orbit and spectrum. They stated that the geostationary satellite orbit and spectrum are limited resources that should be shared by all countries, big or small. Their paper won general approval. Wang Mingzhong, an engineer who studied at the Taiyuan engineering institute, discussed a distributed controlled, fully variable demand assigned system. Simple, flexible and cost-effective, the system would make telephone service in all parts of the country as convenient as in big cities by making the most effective use of satellite channels.

During the seminar, participants visited the Shanghai experimental satellite communications station and communications equipment factories.

HE DONGCHANG MEETS ROMANIAN, GUYANESE MINISTERS

OWO71551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Education Minister He Dongchang met and feted on separate occasions Romanian Education Minister Ion Teoreanu, Guyanese Education Minister Ranji Chandisingh and Abdurahman Abdulle Osman, secretary of state for education of the Somali Democratic Republic, they exchanged views on cooperation in the field of education.

The guests were invited to visit China by the Chinese Education Ministry after they attended the conference of the ministers of education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries in Pyongyang.

WU XUEQIAN ARRIVES IN CHICAGO FOR VISIT

OW140114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Washington, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian left for Chicago this afternoon after a three-day visit here. He had a farewell meeting with Secretary Shultz at the State Department before his departure.

Earlier in the day, Wu met with Director of Central Intelligence Agency William J. Casey, U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, Science Advisor to the President George A. Keyworth separately. Wu also had lunch on Capital Hill with members of Congress.

Speaks on Economic Cooperation

OW140812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Chicago, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, told American businessmen that the policy of opening to the outside world has become China's state policy, and there are vast vistas for the development of Sino-U.S. economic, trade and scientific and technological cooperation. He made these remarks at a dinner hosted by the local business community at Mid-America Club here this evening.

He said, "Since the establishment of formal diplomatic relations between China and the United States, there has been speedy development in the economic and trade relations between our two countries. The volume of Sino-U.S. trade from 1979 through 1982 totaled 18.2 billion U.S. dollars, registering an annual increase of 63 percent. Our two-way trade exceeded 5.2 billion in 1982, which is almost six times the figure of 1978. This accounted for 13.6 percent of China's total foreign trade. The United States has become China's third largest trading partner."

"At the same time," he continued, "the scope of the economic and technical cooperation between our two countries has been quickly expanded, the field of cooperation increasingly broadened and the forms of cooperation more diversified. Protocols and contracts have been signed by the two countries in more than 20 specialized fields of science and technology. A number of major projects of cooperation between China and quite a few American corporations are also under way. That China signed protocols last August with several American oil companies for petroleum exploration in the South China Sea is a major event which is highly pleasing."

Referring to the current economic situation in China, he said, "Due to the correct policy of economic readjustment in the past three years, the Chinese economy is stronger than ever. This has paved the way for the continuous development of the economic and technical cooperation and trade relations between China and foreign countries."

"While relying primarily on ourselves in the modernization program, we will continue to expand our economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

"The policy of opening to the outside world has been written into our constitution and has become the state policy. It is by no means a matter of expediency," he stressed.

He pointed out that China's Constitution, laws and regulations can fully ensure the safety of foreign investment and enable both the Chinese side and foreigners in the cooperation projects to gain economic benefit.

Commenting on recent "positive factors" in the economic and technological cooperation between China and the United States, the foreign minister expressed welcome to all this, adding: "We are looking forward to the formal announcement of the U.S. Government on the guidelines governing its technology exports to China and translate them into actual deeds."

"The Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations and scientific and technological cooperation form an important part in our bilateral relations. Their development will undoubtedly give an impetus to the development of the overall Sino-U.S. relations," he went on.

Speaking of Chicago's tremendous potentials in developing its economic and technological cooperation and trade with China, Wu said that China has in the past few years established some cooperative links with Chicago and hopes that more Chicago companies and banks will invest and engage in joint ventures in China. "I am confident that Chicago will make even greater progress in developing its economic relations with China," he concluded.

WANG BINGNAN ENTERTAINS MAYOR OF OAKLAND

OW131728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, gave a dinner to welcome Mayor of Oakland Lionel Wilson here this evening.

The friendly ties between Oakland, a port city on San Francisco Bay, and Dalian, a northeastern China port city, were established last year.

USSR TOURISTS' GROUP VISITS BEIJING UNIVERSITY

OW130706 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 8 October, a number of friends from the group of tourists-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited Beijing University. They were warmly greeted on the shores of Kunming hu by Professor Ji Xianlin, vice president of Beijing University, and by representatives of the university's teachers and students. Shaking the hand of Tikhvinskiy, the leader of the group, Ji Xianlin said: We are old friends, as we met as long ago as the 1940's. Deputy head Ji Xianlin told the Soviet guests about the development of and changes in the university in recent years. On behalf of the group of tourists-activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Tikhvinskiy, the group's leader, presented gifts to Beijing University. Soviet historians and students of folklore then had talks on questions of mutual interest with their counterparts, and with the linguists, teachers, and students of the Russian faculty of Beijing University.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Soviet guests took part in a discussion on issues concerning China's agriculture, which took place at the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. (Duan Inji), senior research scientist of the Chinese National Center for Studying the Development of Rural Areas, introduced the Soviet guests in detail to the situation in Chinese villages and in the development of agricultural production, with particular reference to successes on the agricultural front since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, when the economic responsibility system was initiated. The guests then asked a number of questions on matters of interest to them.

MOSCOW MEETING COMMEMORATES CHINESE PAINTER

OW120210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow, October 11 (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held here this evening by the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries to mark the 30th anniversary of noted Chinese painter Xu Beihong's death.

Xu Beihong (1893-1953), known in the West as Ju Peon, was chairman of the Union of Chinese Artists and president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts in Beijing.

He was best-known for his galloping horses. His traditional Chinese paintings, oils and sketches covered a wide range of subjects including human figures, birds, animals, flowers and landscapes.

Art critic Zavadskaya delivered a speech at the meeting on the life and art of the Chinese painter who visited the Soviet Union in 1934.

An exhibition of Xu's paintings opened in Moscow's Oriental People's Art Museum two weeks ago.

YU QIULI SEES PLA POLITICAL GROUP OFF TO DPRK

OW131238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- A political work delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Gan Weihuan, deputy director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, left here by train this afternoon on a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and director of the P.L.A. General Political Department, and Chon Myong-su, DPRK ambassador to China.

DPRK EMBASSY FILM SHOW MARKS WPK ANNIVERSARY

SK140420 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] DPRK Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su held a film reception at the embassy yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the WPK. Invited to the film reception were Comrade Qian Liren, director of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, and responsible functionaries of the party, government, army, and other sectors concerned. The Korean documentary color film "The Sixth WPK Congress" was shown at the reception.

JAPANESE DIET DEBATE SNAGGED OVER TANAKA ISSUE

OW131944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, October 13 (XINHUA) -- All deliberations in Japan's Diet ran into snags today as the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) conflicted with the oppositions over a draft resolution demanding the resignation of Kakuei Tanaka as a lower house member because of the guilty verdict passed on him by the Tokyo District Court yesterday.

After the court gave a four-year prison term to him for the Lockheed bribery case, the former Japanese prime minister said through his secretary that he would not resign and would fight it out.

At a lower house Diet Steering Committee directors' meeting, opposition parties resolutely demanded deliberation of a draft resolution recommending Tanaka's resignation. However, it met with strong opposition from the LDP before a decision was made for the issue to be taken up again when the meeting resumes tomorrow.

Meanwhile, in the upper house, a Diet Steering Committee directors' meeting decided to take up the issue in four days.

Because of the crucial difference between the government and the opposition parties over the Tanaka issue, all deliberations in both houses of the Diet came to a halt except for the lower house special committee on natural disaster measures.

Public opinion here predicted that the Diet may continue "idling" in view of the grave discrepancies over the issue.

It is reported that opposition parties, enraged by Tanaka's tough stance after the verdict was made yesterday, all held meetings today pressing the Diet to give top priority to deliberations of the draft resolution recommending Tanaka's resignation.

"Non-mainstream" factions in the LDP also showed dissatisfaction with Tanaka's position. The leader of the Fukuda faction called it "the wildest fantasy" which "will pollute the atmosphere." The Komoto faction described it as "nonsense."

Sensing the difficult situation within the LDP, the leader of the "mainstream" Suzuki faction pointed out that a new intraparty strife might start which would not be easily stopped.

While attention from all LDP factions and the entire Japanese political circle is drawn to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, he, however, told reporters this morning that he is following developments inside and outside the party carefully.

It is reported that the LDP wanted to break the deadlock by conducting deliberations on bills concerning tax reduction and wage hikes for government employees. Both Chief Cabinet Minister Masaharu Gotoda and Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita were reported to have considered it urgent for the government to make a decision on the tax reduction issue.

ANTI-BRITISH ACTION IN NEW TERRITORIES REVIEWED

HK110706 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0920 GMT 9 Oct 83

["Article by Liu Suyong: A 'Public Opinion Poll' in the History of Modern China" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- On 9 June 1898, the British Government compelled the Qing government to sign the "Convention for the Expansion of Hong Kong" and the "leasing" of China's territories on the north of Kowloon peninsula and the more than 200 adjoining islands, which was later known as the "New Territories." When the inhabitants who lived and labored here for generations "heard that Britain was to take over administration, they were filled with righteous indignation and were unwilling to be controlled by the British authorities." With lofty patriotic enthusiasm, they resisted the British armed takeover of the New Territories, which added an illustrious chapter to the modern history of China.

After the signing of the convention, British Colonial Secretary Lockhart conducted a 3-month survey on the territory and its population. This was the preparatory work for taking over the New Territories. In October that year, more than 1,000 inhabitants of Jintian village encircled the survey team ring upon ring and used bad eggs and indignant shouting to "greet" the uninvited guests. Protected by 75 British soldiers with bayonets, Lockhart and his team fled from Jiqingwei in panic. This struggle raised the prologue of resistance waged by the Chinese inhabitants against British takeover.

In March 1899, the British authorities in Hong Kong forced the Qing government to define the border line. From 16 to 18 March, the officials of both countries swaggered through the streets on horseback and sedan-chairs to demarcate the boundary in the New Territories. On 27 March, a notice was issued by the magistrate of Xinan, who declared that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had already approved the boundary of the expansion of Kowloon and that anyone who dared to create disturbances and spread fallacies to deceive people would be severely punished. Thus far, the fact that the British Government leased the north of Kowloon by force became known to all. When the local inhabitants heard the news, they burned with indignation. With common hatred toward the enemy, they decided to resist the British takeover. Some patriotic country gentlemen also participated in the anti-British struggle. The Deng clan of the large villages in the New Territories played the leading and organizational role in the struggle. From 28 to 31 March, the representatives of various villages came one after another to Xiacun and Yuanlang to discuss resistance to the British takeover. The representatives came from Jintian, Baxiang, Shibaxiang, Pingshan, Xiacun, Qingshan, Shangshui, Fenling, Dabutou, Binggang, and Shatin.

The governors of Hong Kong and of Guangdong and Guangxi decided through consultation to hand over the leased New Territories on 17 April. However, the British side was too impatient to wait and presumptuously took action ahead of schedule. On 24 March, Captain May, the chief of the Hong Kong police, came to the New Territories and chose a place in Dabu market to build a barracks for the police. On 3 April, when May and his party were inspecting the progress of the construction, the Chinese inhabitants came to argue with them. The inhabitants also threw stones at May demanding that he dismantle the building. When May ordered his soldiers to suppress the masses, the situation became extremely tense. That evening, with great indignation, the people launched an attack against the British soldiers who were entrenched on the hilltop and burned down the British barracks. May and his soldiers fled that very evening to Hong Kong to ask for relief troops. Major General Gascoigne of the British troops immediately led his troops to suppress the masses in Dabu market. However, the Chinese inhabitants, who had lofty patriotic spirit, were not intimidated by the armed menace of the British troops. On 10 May, the representatives of various villages in the New Territories set up the "Taiping Gongju -- the office for maintaining peace." The anti-British activities were further well-organized. Under the leadership of the "Taiping Gongju," the people recruited able-bodied men, raised funds, stored medicines and ammunition, and embargoed grain to Hong Kong, so as to prepare for a grim struggle.

On 15 April, a company of soldiers of the British troops in Hong Kong forced a landing on Dabu market. More than 1,200 inhabitants of the New Territories gathered at the hillside and "dug trenches to resist the British soldiers." With a favorable commanding situation, they waged a vigorous offensive against the British troops from various hilltops and tightly encircled them. On the second day, accompanied by Lockhart, Commander Gascoigne led his troops to reinforce the Dabu front. Screened by the firepower of their warship Fame, they broke through the encirclement, joined forces with the troops that first arrived, and then "hoisted the national flag of Britain when the people were unprepared." Four hundred soldiers of the Hong Kong Regiment took part in the flag-raising ceremony. Elated with success, Lockhart read out the convention and the order of the Hong Kong authorities, which symbolized that commencing from 1450 on 16 April (Sunday) 1899, Britain took over the New Territories. The inhabitants in the New Territories launched armed struggles on a larger scale to protest the British armed takeover. The broad masses of Dongguan and Xinan Counties and other places, which were near to the New Territories, profoundly felt that if one fell, the other would be in danger and that they were duty-bound not to turn back. They organized reinforcement troops and marched to the Dabu front. On 17 April, this anti-British armed force of several thousand people used heavy artillery to shell the British military camp in Dabu, inflicting heavy losses on the British troops. The British troops flew into a rage from shame and on 18 April, they launched a counterattack against the Dabu hillock. The anti-British forces waited at ease for the exhausted enemy and used guns and cannons to attack them. They shot one British officer off his horse and then captured Jinshan in Dabu. Thousands of masses courageously charged from three different directions and forced the enemies to the seashore. Screened by the fire of their warship, the British troops fled in panic toward the sea.

The anti-British armed forces waited for many days, but there was no sign of movement from the British troops, thus they slackened their combat preparedness. In early May, an enemy warship suddenly appeared on the sea's horizon, shielding the landing of British troops. The anti-British forces moved to the seashore. After repulsing the enemy from landing, they discovered that there was a British national flag on top of a mountain. The British troops were trying to outflank the anti-British forces. Facing a frontal and rear attack, the Dongguan and Xinan relief troops decided to break through and withdraw to the north, but the armed masses of the New Territories were unwilling to retreat and were determined to defend their homeland to the last man. The British troops launched a vigorous offensive on Jintian village, which was the center of the anti-British movement in the New Territories. The Jintian inhabitants made use of the fortified village to rise against the enemy. The British troops went so far as to shell the village in return. Many ardent youths of Jintian village sacrificed their lives in the battle. It is said that the "cemetery" on the back of the Miaojue temple in Jintian was used to bury the martyrs. After the battle, one of the British officers seized the iron gate of Jiqingwei and took it to Britain to flaunt their military success. It was not until 1925 that the gate was returned to its owner. Following the occupation of Jintian, the British troops consecutively attacked and occupied Yuanlang, Shangshui, Shatin, and other villages. The vast territory in the south of Shenzhen River had entirely fallen into the hands of the British troops. The struggle waged by the inhabitants of the New Territories against the British armed takeover has great historical significance in the history of Hong Kong and also in the modern history of China. Not intimidated by the armed suppression of the British troops, the people of the New Territories fought bloody battles and defended their motherland. This is, in fact, a heroic and moving "public opinion poll." This vividly indicated that like the annexation of Hong Kong Island and South Kowloon, the leasing of the New Territories by force by the British Government was entirely against the will of the Chinese people and was accomplished by sheer military force.

INDIAN CHIEF JUSTICE MEETS OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

Meets Zou Yu

OW091627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- The ongoing struggle to combat serious criminal offences in China is an important step to strive for better social order, said Minister of Justice Zou Yu at a meeting with Indian Chief Justice Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud here this evening.

Zou Yu said that the struggle is being carried out when China's social order has kept improving. Its annual crime rate of 0.072 in the past few years was among the lowest in the world, he said. But, he added, such a low crime rate still incomforms with the requirements of socialist system.

In maintaining social order, Zou Yu said, it involves two aspects: combating criminal offences and preventing them. The combination of the two is China's policy for keeping good social order, and prevention will not work without combating. He noted that prevention of criminal offences cover efforts in political, economical, ideological, moral, legal and administrative fields. Facts had proven this policy is correct, he said, adding that criminal cases have now dropped noticeably and social order improved.

Zou Yu said that some foreign press has reported inaccurately about China's ongoing struggle against criminal offenders by exaggerating the seriousness of China's social order and distorting the nature of the struggle. He pointed out this struggle is aimed at criminal offenders, who are by no means "political criminals" or "political dissidents".

Minister Zou Yu also briefed the Indian guests on the country's legal system. Zou Yu hosted a banquet in their honor after the meeting.

Meets Ulanhu

OW111219 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Ulanhu, vice-president of the People's Republic of China met here this morning with Indian Chief Justice Yeshwant Vishnu Chandrachud.

The vice-president said there should be more exchange visits between the Chinese and Indian peoples to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries. Both China and India are countries with ancient civilizations and the friendship between the two peoples can be traced back to ancient times, Ulanhu said.

"Your visit will help enhance the friendship which has existed between our two peoples throughout history," the Chinese vice-president said.

The Indian chief justice thanked the Chinese Government for inviting his wife and himself to visit China. He said he hoped that this visit would strengthen the friendly sentiments between the peoples of India and China and between the legal workers of the two countries in particular.

Chief Justice and Madam Chandrachud will leave Beijing today to visit Hangzhou and Shanghai.

DENG YINGCHAO MEETS DUTCH, FRENCH FILM MAKERS

OW090936 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA) -- Deng Yingchao, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met Joris Ivens, the noted Dutch film director, and Marceline Loridan, a French film worker, at her residence in Zhongnanhai this morning.

In a cordial and friendly conversation, Deng Yingchao paid tribute to Ivens for his long cooperation with the Chinese people. She also asked the guests to comment on Chinese films produced in recent years. Ivens and Loridan said that Chinese cinema had made much progress in bringing itself closer to realities, but they thought there were still too much talking and too little action in Chinese films. Present on the occasion were prominent Chinese film makers Xia Yan, Situ Huimin and Ding Qiao.

MINISTER OF CIVIL AFFAIRS ENDS SWEDEN VISIT

OW122232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Stockholm, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Cui Naifu, Chinese minister of civil affairs, ended his seven-day visit here and left for home today. Cui, who headed a Chinese delegation of social welfare, met with Swedish Minister of Social Affairs Sten Andersson and visited some welfare facilities. The delegation was also briefed on the social life and state apparatus of Sweden. Cui and his delegation had earlier paid a visit to Norway at the invitation of Norwegian Minister of Health and Social Affairs Leif Arne Heloe.

MISSION TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING VISITS AUSTRIA

OW130306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Vienna, October 12 (XINHUA) -- Tang Mingzhao, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, and his group left here today at the end of a two-week visit to this central European country.

Austrian Federal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz has received the three-man group and spoke of his impressions of the visit he made to China in 1981. He said he was full of sympathy for China and wished it greater achievements. He also voiced concern about European peace. The Chinese group also had wide contacts with noted political and academic figures of Austria.

Speaking of his impressions here before his departure, Tang Mingzhao told XINHUA that Austria has grown into a beautiful, developed country in sharp contrast to what it was 30 years ago. He also said both the Chinese and the Austrian people are concerned about world peace and need a peaceful environment to build up their countries.

HU JUEWEN MEETS EGYPTIAN ADVISER, WIFE

OW131239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Hu Juewen, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with Sa'd al-Qadi, adviser to the Egyptian minister of information, and his wife Mariam Robine, deputy editor-in-chief of the OCTOBER magazine in Egypt.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

OW100847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- The 1984-1985 executive plan for the Sino-Algerian cultural cooperation agreement was signed here today by Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, and Abdelmadjid Mezian, Algerian minister of culture.

The two sides will exchange government cultural delegations, art troupes, writers and musicians studying each other's traditional folk music, according to the plan. The two sides will exchange painting and art exhibitions, film weeks as well as data, publications, periodicals, manuscripts and other materials of common interest on a regular basis. They will also participate in art festivals and other cultural activities held in the other country.

During the period, the Algerian side will provide scholarships to Chinese students studying miniature painting and Arabic-Moslem art, while the Chinese side will provide scholarships to Algerian students studying art involved in dyeing and weaving and pottery and porcelain making.

ALGERIAN PAINTING EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW101313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1112 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition of 69 paintings from Algeria, including three miniatures by master painter Racim Mohammed (1896-1975), opened here today at the Beijing Exhibition Center. Other exhibits include oils and water-colors and Arabic calligraphy by contemporary artists and students of fine arts. Miniatures first emerged as illustrations in Egyptian manuscripts about 3,000 years ago and later became popular in ancient Greece, Rome, Byzantine Empire and Persia. They are often done on books, decorative boxes or small pieces of ivory.

Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi, Algerian Minister of Culture Abdelmadjid Mezian, who is heading the Algerian Government cultural delegation to China, and Algerian Ambassador to China Abdelkarim Ghraieb attended the opening ceremony. The exhibition is sponsored by the Exhibition Corporation of China and will close on October 19.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR

OW101251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1153 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met Koikoy Gravogui, New Guinean ambassador to China, here today.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS VISITING UGANDAN DELEGATION

OW101635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here today a Ugandan delegation led by J.J. Otim, minister of animal industry and fisheries. He Kang, Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, attended the meeting.

NI ZHIFU MEETS NIGERIAN LABOR CONGRESS LEADER

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met with President of the Nigerian Labour Congress H.A. Sunmonu and the labour congress delegation he is leading, and gave a dinner in their honour here this evening.

CAMEROON PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW080154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Yaounde, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Paul Biya, president of the Federal Republic of Cameroon received and had a friendly conversation with Miao Jiurui, Chinese ambassador to Cameroon, here today.

The president asked the ambassador to convey his thanks to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, for the latter's congratulation on his election as chairman of the Cameroon National Union.

The president also asked about the work and life of the Chinese experts working here. He said there are a lot that can be done in economic cooperation between the two countries and expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation will be further strengthened.

TIAN JIYUN DISCUSSES ECONOMY WITH CANADIAN

OW071307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 7 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun disclosed here today that China's industrial and agricultural production this year is expected to beat the original target of a 4 to 5 percent increase over last year. He said this while describing China's economic situation at a meeting with Grant Devine, premier of Saskatchewan Province, Canada, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. He told the Canadian guests that importing a certain amount of grains is China's long-standing policy. There are broad prospects for Sino-Canadian trade in agricultural produce, Tian added. He said China and Canada have been on very good terms. There is no conflict of interests between them, nor any obstacle to their cooperation. China is willing to strengthen economic and technical cooperation and expand trade with Canada, the vice-premier said. Grant Devine said: "Our cooperation is very important because we live on trade." He said he will go to Jilin Province to discuss matters related to the establishment of friendly ties with the province and explore the possibility of cooperation in agriculture, education, telecommunications and scientific research. Grant Devine and his party arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

ZHU XUEFAN MEETS CANADIAN LIBRARY DELEGATION

OW081258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 8 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, today met a delegation of Canadian libraries led by Guy Sylvestre, national librarian of the National Library of Canada, at the Great Hall of the People. In a friendly conversation, Zhu Xuefan said that the delegation's present visit will further enhance the friendship between the two peoples as well as the exchange between libraries of the two countries. The Canadian guests arrived here October 5 at the invitation of the National Library of China. The delegation presented the Chinese library with microfilms of two Chinese-language newspapers run by Overseas Chinese in Vancouver, Canada. Storage of the two papers in the National Library of China had been incomplete previously.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS CANADIAN PROFESSOR LIN

OW131136 Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- China's State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met here this afternoon with Professor Paul T. K. Lin from the University of British Columbia, Vancouver Canada.

FANG YI MEETS CANADIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL GROUP

OW131317 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Fang Yi met here this afternoon with a delegation from the National Research Council of Canada led by Dr. Bernard A. Gingras, vice-president of the council. A memorandum on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council of Canada was signed here today. The delegation has come to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

OW132206 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1611 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 14 October editorial: "Party Consolidation Is an Important Step To Win Great Victories in Modernization"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has adopted "The Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Party Consolidation." Overall party consolidation that all party comrades and people throughout our country are looking forward to will be carried out in the party over a period of 3 years beginning in winter 1983 in accordance with the decision. The decision is an important step taken by the Communist Party of China during the new period to win new great victories. It is a fundamental guarantee for achieving the grand objective to quadruple the gross annual value of our industrial and agricultural production before the end of this century, set by our party's 12th National Congress. It is also a fundamental guarantee for building China into a modern socialist country that is culturally advanced and highly democratic.

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class as well as the force leading the cause of the Chinese people's revolution and our modernization program. Our party's leading position was gradually acquired during long revolutionary struggles and was determined by our party's character. Therefore our party's situation -- whether or not it is unified in thinking, its work style is good, its discipline is strictly enforced, and its organization is purified -- certainly bears on the prosperity or decline of our country and on the well-being of people of various nationalities. The broad masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals have long linked their destiny with the party and placed hope for the happiness of present and future generations on the Communist Party of China. They hope that the party will become stronger and more purified and have greater fighting power. They hope that it can constantly enhance its achievements, overcome its shortcomings and shoulder heavy historic responsibilities in a still better way.

There is every reason for people to place such ardent hopes on the CPC, a great, long-tested Marxist party. The CPC's 28-year history of leading the democratic revolution and the 34-year-old national government prove that the CPC is strong enough to vanquish all enemies and make continuous progress by overcoming its own shortcomings and mistakes. Our party was not wiped out by the Kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression," the Japanese imperialists' "mopping-up operations," or the offensives of Chiang Kai-shek's 8-million-strong army. Our party is not frightened by various difficulties and hardships we have encountered in building an economically and culturally backward country into a modern socialist state. Our party was not destroyed by the opportunist lines of Chen Duxiu and Wang Ming and the 10 years of havoc caused by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. On the contrary the CPC has tempered itself, grown in strength, and matured precisely in struggles against enemies at home and abroad, against various dangers and difficulties, and against opportunists in the party as well as conspirators and careerists who have wormed their way into the party. This does not mean that our party has not made mistakes or suffered defeat or that its work is always clear sailing. There is not an infallible political party in the world, nor is there a revolution that can succeed without suffering defeat. Lenin said: "Our strength both in the past and at present lies in the fact that we can soberly appraise the most disastrous defeat and learn from that defeat how to change our ways." It is this "very soberminded appraisal" that has enabled our party to pull itself together, extricate itself from danger, and get onto a level road after suffering one setback after another -- including such a serious one as the 10 years of domestic turmoil.

The CPC has shown its strength not only by its ability to lead the revolution to victory but also by its ability and courage to correct its own mistakes and vigorously make progress. The CPC's tremendous strength originates in the progressive character of the working class and in the fact that it is armed with Marxism; this is a political quality peculiar to a Marxist working class party with which no bourgeois party can compare.

In reviewing history since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all unbiased people can see how strong the CPC's vitality is. In a short span of 9 years, a turbulent China has become a stable China and an economically stagnant China has become a steadily developing China. Following the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, the party has boldly and resolutely brought order out of chaos, properly handled many major questions left over by history, systematically summed up its experiences since the PRC's founding, and correctly solved the question of how to appraise Comrade Mao Zedong, a question of great importance to the CPC and influential to a certain degree in the international communist movement. We have affirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's indelible historical contributions strictly according to facts, pointed out the mistakes he made in his later years, upheld Mao Zedong Thought, gained much fresh experience in political, economic, cultural, and other fields, and enriched and developed Mao Zedong Thought. In the effort to bring order out of chaos over the past few years and in the struggle to bring about a new situation after the 12th party congress, the party has stood up to rigorous tests, scored great achievements, and regained its militant youth. This is obvious to all.

As far as a Marxist party is concerned, however, it is important that it not be content with its achievements but that it examine its defects. Only by regularly examining its shortcomings and mistakes will it be able to prepare for new victories. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed the importance of party consolidation because there are still many serious problems in the party. At present, the pernicious influence of the 10 years of domestic turmoil has not yet been completely eradicated; there is still the influence of feudal vestiges; the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas has increased somewhat; bad habits such as individualism, small-group mentality, and bureaucracy are conspicuous among party members and cadres; and the phenomena of party members and cadres cutting themselves off from the masses and using their position and power to pursue selfish interests or otherwise violate law and discipline have occurred at times. Some party organizations and members have not effectively resisted and struggled against the corrosive influence of such nonproletarian ideas and styles or even have not resisted and struggled against it at all by turning a blind eye to it or being indulgent toward it. The masses of people, including large numbers of party members, are dissatisfied with this situation. The work we have done all these years -- such as making check-ups, discussing the criterion for truth, implementing policies, practicing the agricultural production responsibility system, readjusting leading bodies, cracking down on criminal activities in economic and other fields, and building socialist spiritual civilization -- has the character of party consolidation in varying degrees, noticeably improving the party ideologically, organizationally, and in work style. But there was no time for us to systematically carry out overall party consolidation to solve the party's serious problems in ideology, organization, and work style. Our work in various fields is now on the right track, and it is possible for us to start the overall party consolidation which can no longer be delayed.

Party consolidation must be carried out not only because there are various problems in the party but also because the party is faced with the new historic task of undertaking socialist modernization. This is a great and glorious yet arduous task. What do we rely on to accomplish this historic task? We rely on the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to open up a socialist road with distinctive Chinese features by proceeding from China's actual conditions.

In this respect the party's line, principles, and basic policies laid down since 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have already pointed out our orientation, and we should continue to enrich and develop it with practice. Also, we should rely on a unified party which wholeheartedly works hard for China's socialist modernization. Only with this kind of party will it be possible to unite with people of all nationalities throughout the country, assiduously study new knowledge, master new skills, and unswervingly and creatively implement the party's line, principles, and basic policies. It cannot be denied that many aspects in our party do not conform to the needs of the new situation and new tasks facing us. The broad masses of party members are all faced with the question of incessantly raising their level of Marxist ideology and work. Overall party consolidation is aimed not only at overcoming impurities that exist in the party's ideology, work style, and organization, but also at solving the problem caused by the whole party's ideological and work levels which do not conform with the new situation and new tasks to strive to build the party and make it a strong core of leadership for the cause of socialist modernization.

The "CPC Central Committee Decision on Party Consolidation" has been formulated after repeated discussions based on full investigations and studies. The "decision" was profoundly discussed and clearly defined the necessity and urgency of party consolidation, the tasks and demands for party consolidation, steps and methods of party consolidation, organizational measures and registration of party members, and the leadership of party consolidation. It is an excellent guiding document.

The "decision" points out: Tasks for present party consolidation are achievement of ideological unity, rectification of the party's work style, strengthening of discipline, and purification of party organization. Achieving ideological unity means making further efforts to bring about a high degree of ideological and political unity throughout the party and correcting all erroneous "left" and right tendencies that run counter to the four basic principles and to the party line adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Rectifying party style means promoting the revolutionary spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, checking various acts of seeking personal gains by using one's power and position, and opposing the bureaucratic attitude of not holding oneself responsible to the party and people. The strengthening of discipline means to adhere to the party's organizational discipline with democratic centralism as the core, to oppose the patriarchal system, factionalism, anarchism, and liberalism which completely ignore party organization and discipline, and to correct the softness, weakness, and laxity of party organizations. To purify party organizations means to sort out elements that persist in opposing and harming the party and to expel them from the party in accordance with the party Constitution. Particular efforts must be made to sort out and expel from the party the "three types of persons" who opposed and seriously harmed the party during the "Great Cultural Revolution." All these tasks have won the support of the party and the people.

According to the decision, present party consolidation will be done by proceeding from the central level to grassroots organizations, from the top down, and by stages and in groups. Rectification of the party organization of each unit should also proceed from the top down in the order of the leading bodies, leading cadres, and ordinary party members. All this requires that the party's leading cadres at all levels, first of all leading cadres in the first group of party consolidation including those in leading bodies at two levels -- the central level and the provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional level -- and in leading bodies of all the general headquarters, services and arms, and major military districts of the People's Liberation Army, truly play their exemplary role well, strictly analyze themselves, be courageous in conduct self-criticism sincerely, profoundly, and realistically over one's own shortcomings and errors, and boldly criticize the shortcomings and errors of other leading cadres with the same attitude. By doing so we will definitely be able to arouse the broad masses of party members to actively and conscientiously carry out party consolidation.

Based on a careful study of documents and enhancement of ideology and understanding, the basic methods of current party consolidation are to make criticism and self-criticism, distinguish between right and wrong, correct mistakes, and purify party organization. The "decision" points out: In the process of party consolidation, ideological education should be strengthened from beginning to end in order to raise the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of party members. On this question it is necessary to guard against two tendencies: One tendency is to proceed perfunctorily and turn serious party consolidation into something superficial that cannot solve any problem. Another tendency is to repeat the erroneous practice of ruthless struggle and merciless attack, or even to take advantage of party consolidation to whip up factionalism, to use factionalism to persecute others. If some comrades in and out of the party are said to lack confidence in present party consolidation, it is mainly because of their worries over the emergence of these two tendencies. It should be pointed out: Our party is most determined to carry out present party consolidation and will never permit anyone to proceed perfunctorily. In the past we suffered enough from the practice of ruthless struggle and merciless attack. We will never allow anyone to repeat this kind of mistake. This is why we have put forward clear-cut stipulations in the "decision" to guard against these two erroneous tendencies. In the long years of revolutionary struggle, our party has fostered the fine tradition of strengthening party building primarily through ideological education and laid down a set of effective principles and policies for party consolidation. Now our party has had the negative experience of the "left" mistakes committed before and during the 10-year domestic turmoil; it also has had the positive experience of successfully correcting things since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; and it has greatly raised its awareness in implementing correct principles and policies in party consolidation. Moreover, we have a large number of long-tested loyal proletarian fighters as the mainstay in present party consolidation, and most party organizations and party members are good or fairly good. Healthy and strong forces in the party have gained definite predominance, while the broad masses of people actively support our party consolidation. With these conditions and through the concerted efforts of party organizations at various levels and party members, we will surely be able to triumphantly fulfill the tasks of present party consolidation and help our party brim with still greater vitality and vigor. Party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members must plunge into the work of party consolidation with warm enthusiasm and a scientific approach, and temper themselves into staunch militant strongholds and qualified Communist Party members.

The Communist Party will begin to carry out party consolidation. Under the party's leadership, state organs will operate as usual, while economic readjustment and the restructuring of administration will continually be carried out. Various basic party policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, including various principles and policies on opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy in urban and rural areas, will be continually carried out. Through this great party consolidation, our party will definitely be able to march forward in giant strides and do a still better job in leading people of all nationalities throughout the country to win great victories in the socialist modernization drive.

PARTY CONSOLIDATION COMPLETED IN SELECTED UNITS

OW140826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, October 14 (XINHUA) -- Party consolidation has been tested at more than 580 grassroot units on an experimental basis, according to the Organization Department under the party Central Committee. The overwhelming majority of party members measured up to the requirements set in the party Constitution and only a tiny number who opposed party policies and endangered the party were expelled.

Immediately after the convocation of the twelfth national party congress in September of last year, experimental party consolidation work was undertaken at selected points in some leading government institutions and grassroot organizations. Some were advanced units and others backward in work. More than 100 experienced party cadres were sent by the central party authorities to help conduct the consolidation.

The aim was to gain a better understanding of the true situation in party organizations in line with the principle of seeking truth from facts. This provided experience for the nationwide party consolidation which is to begin this coming winter. Another purpose was to avoid the "leftist" errors made in past party consolidation resulting from an incorrect assessment of the situation and conditions.

Ideological education guided the work, giving wide education in Marxism within the party. Party members were required to study the party Constitution and relevant party documents, to sum up personal experience through criticism and self-criticism and then to go through membership registration.

The experiment effectively checked some unhealthy social tendencies. A chemical plant in Beijing had got into the habit of selling products in short supply through private channels in return for gifts or even bribes of some party members. This has been stopped.

All the 580 units will go through acceptance tests. Those which are not up to the requirements will have to make up for what they lack.

XINHUA COMMENTATOR ON CADRES' ABUSE OF POWER

OW132031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0818 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Article by XINHUA Commentator: "It Is Grabbing Unfair Gains, Not 'Entering Into Partnership'"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- Some persons are taking advantage of their functions and powers to share -- in the name of entering into a partnership -- the fruits of work of specialized households, households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation, and associations. People call them "power partners." We must deal sternly with and resolutely stop this newly emerging unhealthy tendency in rural areas.

Although the unhealthy tendency has just begun, it has worsened to an extent that cannot be overlooked. Some persons who have the power to sign contracts with commune-run and brigade-run enterprises want the partnership. Others who can buy raw and processed materials for "the two types of households" and the associations want the partnership. Still others who have the connections to obtain materials in short supply, such as gasoline and chemical fertilizers, also want the partnership.

There is a production brigade cadre who has become either a partner or a contractor for five undertakings, including a coal pit and a brick factory this year, even though he is the only worker in his family of five. Such a "partner" cadre does not work, provide any capital, or participate in management. Relying on his power, all he has to do is say something and use his influence to establish connections. There are also some cadres who do not even have to say anything to share effortlessly the fruits of others' work. The power delegated to grassroots level cadres by the party and the state is intended for him to serve the people. Party discipline and state law prohibit cadres from using power to grab unfair gains.

It is worth our attention that this unhealthy tendency of grabbing unfair gains in the name of entering into partnership has not been taken seriously enough by people. Some people regard it as a small problem concerning only a few persons and erroneously turn a blind eye to it. They simply do not know that the danger of the "power partners" should not be underestimated at all. The reasons are:

1. It seriously infringes on the interests of "the two types of households" and the associations and dampens their enthusiasm for developing production;
2. It corrupts our cadre ranks and lures some persons to seek private gains and even commit economic crimes; and
3. It sabotages the policies of the party and the state and causes grassroots rural organizations to lose their normal functions.

We should know that in the past when people were "sharing food from the same big pot" and cadres were directly managing the collective economy, a major unhealthy tendency then was that some cadres directly kept more distributed proceeds for themselves. Since the contracted responsibility system based on the household with remuneration linked to output was popularized, the power of decision over production and distribution has been in the hands of the peasants. Now cadres can no longer keep more proceeds for themselves as they did in the past. It is in such a new situation that they begin to take advantage of their power to enter into the partnership. Therefore, as this unhealthy tendency has just begun, our leaders should show political sensitivity and immediately take effective measures to stop it. They should never ignore it and shut their eyes to it.

Of course we are not saying that rural grassroots level cadres may not enter into partnership with others. They may form specialized households or households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation. They may also enter into partnership with the masses to run association or contract for industrial or sideline undertakings. However, they must not violate the principle of voluntariness, equality and mutual benefit. "Power partnership" in violation of this principle is an unhealthy tendency that must be stopped.

YU QIULI INSPECTED JINAN PLA UNITS IN SEPTEMBER

OW130650 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, Director Yu Qiuli of the PLA General Political Department went to the Jinan PLA units to survey and study the building of basic units there during the last 20 days of September.

Yu Qiuli said: Leading bodies should really be geared to the needs of the basic units and serve them. Leading bodies should be responsible to both higher authorities and lower-level units. They should implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission in all basic units.

Only by doing their work well in basic units can they say that they are highly responsible to the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. Paying attention only to higher authorities' intentions, some comrades often devote much of their energies to writing reports for higher authorities. He stressed: Whether an army unit has done its work well should be judged not from how many reports it has submitted but mainly from how well it has done its work in building its basic units.

Yu Qiuli pointed out: It is necessary to conduct extensive education in the four fundamental principles. We must have the courage to resist anything advocating bourgeois liberalization and decadent, reactionary bourgeois ideas in order to prevent spiritual pollution. The two most important points in upholding the four fundamental principles are to adhere to the socialist road and to uphold party leadership.

Comrade Yu Qiuli said: In conducting ideological and political education, we have failed to fully expose the decadent and corrupt aspect of capitalist society. As a result, some young people cannot draw a clear distinction between socialism and capitalism. He said: Some people propose that political lessons be of ideological content, impart knowledge and be interesting. Generally speaking this suggestion is correct. However, first priority should be given to ideological content, and knowledge and interest should serve the purpose of presenting ideological content of a political lesson. Under no circumstance should the order of importance be reversed.

Yu Qiuli also pointed out: It is necessary to strengthen leadership over scattered units in remote areas and those directly under leading bodies.

ZHANG TINGFA INSPECTS AIR FORCE GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW130847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 11 Oct 83

[By reporter Cai Shanwu]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- From last June up to the present leading Air Force cadres at and above regimental level -- nearly 7,000 in all-- have led work groups in visiting the grassroots level to acquaint themselves with the new situation and solve new problems in building various units.

As stressed by the Air Force party committee, in grasping the building of grassroots units, leading cadres at various levels should go down to these units, stay with them, and play an exemplary and leading role in carrying forward our party's glorious tradition of seeking truth from facts and in upholding the fine work style of going deep among the masses. Accordingly, leading cadres in general have achieved the goal of "four combinations" at the grassroots level. That is, their stay in grassroots units was combined with the work of grasping the units' consolidation; imparting knowledge to grassroots cadres, personally helping and leading them, combined with running study classes to give them specialized training; teaching work methods, combined with solving practical problems; and "dissecting sparrows" [analyzing typical cases] to help backward units catch up, combined with the work of giving publicity to advanced units, setting up exemplary models, mobilizing and carrying forward positive factors.

Air Force Commander Zhang Tingfa and other principal leading comrades have led work groups to conduct investigations in nearly 500 grassroots units. Zhang Tingfa went to a northeast frontier air force unit where he emphasized inspecting the ideology, style and work conditions of new leading bodies at various levels after readjustment.

He attached importance to the method of education by personal example, as well as by verbal instruction, and, with this method, helped new cadres carry forward fine traditions and do well in fulfilling their duty as "vanguard soldiers in the blue sky." Combat hero and Deputy Air Force Commander Wang Hai went to frontier units in Xizang and Xinjiang to observe the life of frontier cadres and fighters on the spot. These trips covered nearly 20,000 kilometers and helped solve over 100 practical problems, including difficulty in obtaining drinking water, insufficient housing and lack of cultural and entertainment facilities, formerly experienced by various companies.

In the Air Force of the Lanzhou PLA units, many cadres at and above the regimental level went to grassroots units to run short-term training classes. They joined grassroots party branch secretaries and political commissars of flight groups in studying how to make a success of grassroots ideological and political work under the new situation. Many comrades mounted the platforms to teach in the training classes and to introduce their own work experience.

Han Ruijie, a corps commander in the Air Force, who was promoted to his post this year, has relatively abundant flying experience. He stayed at an airfield to help the cadres of a certain flight group improve work style and study how to reform flight training by exploring new scientific training methods. As a result, the flight training of this unit was crowned with new breakthroughs within a relatively short period.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR CRACKDOWN ON CRIMINALS

Report on Criminal's Execution

HK130547 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Report by reporter Wang Yongan: "Yan Fulin, a Hoodlum and Embezzler, Was Executed According to Law"]

[Text] Not long ago Yan Fulin, a rapist, hoodlum, and embezzler, was sentenced to death by the Handan Prefectural Intermediate People's Court of Hebei Province. With the approval of the Hebei Provincial Higher People's Court, Yan Fulin was executed on 15 September.

Yan Fulin was 47 years old. He was a swindler and hoodlum. In 1975 he was sentenced to 9 years' imprisonment after being found guilty of swindling and taking liberties with women. In March 1980, after a reexamination of his case, the prison term was changed to 3 years. After his release in April of the same year Yan Fulin, knowing that some enterprises run by communes and production brigades needed technological personnel, began to swindle and bluff. He was released after serving a prison term but he said that he had been exonerated. He was a junior middle-school graduate, but he boasted that he was a university graduate who knew all about brick manufacturing machines. Strange to say, such a deceitful method proved effective. Not long after his release from prison Yan Fulin took along his wife, who was a rural resident, and wormed his way into the Zhucun production brigade agricultural machinery repairing and manufacturing factory in the Congzhon Commune in Handan County in the capacity of a "qualified worker" familiar with producing brick manufacturing machines. After deducting expenses for food, Yan Fulin and his wife got a net income of 260 yuan per month. After he worked for several months, the factory could not afford to issue wages to the workers. As a result the workers had a lot of complaints. In January 1981 Yan Fulin fooled Yan Qinggao, the original party branch deputy secretary of the Nancheng production brigade in the Congtai District of Handan City, into trusting him. He was required to run a brick manufacturing machine factory in the Zhaoyang machine building factory run by the production brigade.

Later he was assigned as director of the brick manufacturing machine factory. He grasped the right to produce, supply, and market products and the right to use personnel and issue wages. He abused his rights by embezzling at will. In a year's time he embezzled a total of 38,000 yuan.

For Yan Fulin, having rights at hand meant having money in hand. He used various methods of frenziedly carry out criminal activities such as raping women. He raped 30 women in all. Of these 30 women, 18 were raped several times. Among those he humiliated were women under medical care and pregnant women. Yan Fulin built seven secret places in townships and rural areas of Cixian County, Lingzhang County, Feixiang County, and Anyang City where he raped the women he abducted. To make things convenient for him, he traveled between these "points" in a sedan which was hired with public money, and he gave a bribe of 4,000 yuan to the driver.

Yan Fulin once said frenziedly: "I am ready to live for 3 to 5 years more." "I live for money, and I will die without a grievance if I can live this way!" He threatened members of his gang by saying: "You must not reveal what I have done, even when a Mauser pistol is pointed at young heads. If you do, I will make you pay for that as long as I am still around!" But no matter how cunning and ferocious Yan Fulin was, he could not escape the net of justice spread by the people. In April last year, according to facts revealed by the masses, the Congtai District People's Government on Handan City sent a work team to the Zhaoyang brick manufacturing machine factory. The work team found a host of problems, and the Congtai District People's Procuratorate placed the case on file for investigation. After investigation and verification Yan Fulin was found guilty of seriously undermining the socialist economic order, infringing upon state and collective property, and infringing upon women's personal rights. He was arrested according to law. Not long ago the Handan Prefectural Intermediate People's Court opened a court session and passed the death sentence on Yan Fulin. Yan Fulin was executed immediately and deprived of his political rights forever.

Commentator's Article

HK130549 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Criminals Who Refuse To Mend Their Ways Despite Repeated Admonition Must Be Severely Punished"]

[Text] Of the criminals who seriously undermine the socialist economy and sabotage public order, many are like Yan Fulin, who committed crimes after release on completion of a prison term. These criminals are incorrigible and can do great harm to society. They must be severely punished according to law.

From Yan Fulin's long criminal record we know that these criminals are hostile to the socialist system and to the people. They refuse to reform. As soon as an opportunity presents itself, they will act with murderous intent or perpetrate outrages and they are swollen with arrogance. When committing crimes Yan Fulin clamored furiously: "I am prepared to live for only 3 to 5 years more." "I live for money, and I will die without a grievance if I can live this way." This was the total exposure of his evil soul, which was hostile to the people. These criminals have cunning and sinister methods for committing crimes, and the way they commit crimes is extraordinarily vile. They do evil things of all descriptions. They usually gang up together, dominate certain places, injure people bodily, infringe on public and private property, violate personal, democratic, and other rights, sabotage public order, and poison social habits.

Severely punishing incorrigible criminals complies with the will of the people and with legal provisions. It also helps reform them.

As to criminals, our country adopts the policy of combining punishment with reform. The purpose is to enable them to admit crimes and observe laws, to abandon evil and do good, to turn over a new leaf, and to turn passive factors into active ones. After being reformed through labor, many criminals become persons who are useful to society. But a certain number of criminals refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition. We must severely punish such criminals and must not allow them to continue committing crimes.

One important reason why Yan Fulin could carry out his criminal activities for a short while is that he used a large sum of money to corrupt cadres. As a result some cadres, and some party cadres in particular, fell captive to him. This shows that our party organizations at the grass-roots level have serious problems. In some units the party does not concern itself with party affairs, and party members fail to play their exemplary role; in other units, persons are used without considering their ideological and political integrity; and in some localities, ideological and political work is so lax that some criminals can take advantage of loopholes to stir up trouble. Basic-level party and other organizations must draw lessons from Yan Fulin's crimes and from other crimes similar to these. Under the new situation, we must strengthen the ideological and organizational construction of party organizations at the basic level and strengthen ideological and political work among party members and the masses to raise their consciousness. As long as party organizations at all levels are firm in their stand, party members play their exemplary role, and the masses maintain high revolutionary vigilance and raise their understanding of the socialist legal system, criminals will be unable to escape the net of justice spread by the people.

RENMIN RIBAO CITES AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

HK130507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Make a Success of Agricultural Resources Survey and Zoning Work"]

[Text] The report on the continuous growth of wheat production for 3 years in succession in Tanghe County carried in this paper today is most revealing and worth reading.

One important reason accounting for the rise of wheat production from a low to medium level in Tanghe County is that the county has attached importance to agricultural resources survey and zoning work, applying the results of zoning work to planning, linking them with the contracted responsibilities system with payment linked to output, and implementing them in the production of thousands of families and households. This is a typical good example of guiding agriculture with science under the new situation of implementing various forms of the contracted responsibilities system with payment linked to output.

Agricultural zoning work began before the "Cultural Revolution;" however it was twice grasped and twice dropped. In 1979 the work was started all over again, and since then it has moved from an experimental basis to an all-round effort throughout the country. At present, some regions have drawn up long-term plans for agricultural development on the basis of their comprehensive zoning, and have made remarkable achievements in promoting increased agricultural output. Nonetheless an imbalance exists in the work; apart from objective factors such as differences in technological strength, a very important point is that leaders of various localities view this work differently. Leaders of some localities have not attached importance to this work. They believe that since they are experienced in rural work they can practice leadership just as well without agricultural zoning. Some hold that, with implementation of the contracted responsibilities system with payment linked to output, self-government has been given to the peasants, and under such conditions zoning will set limits on the peasants.

There are also some who believe that resources survey and zoning are work of a temporary nature. Therefore, the unfolding of zoning work has been affected.

Due to differences in natural and social conditions, marked differences exist in agricultural production in various localities; and there are differences within a county or a commune. Only when agricultural production is arranged by suiting measures to local conditions, and the crop layout is rationally made, will it be possible to promote the development of agriculture efficiently. One of the most important lessons over the years in guiding agriculture is the universal practice of "grasping grain as the key link," "requiring unanimity in everything," and "giving arbitrary and impractical directions," while knowing very little about the real situation of resources and neglecting regional differences in agricultural production; and losses resulting from this are beyond estimation. People became cool-headed only when they recalled painful experiences and came to understand that there should be no repetition of the error of giving arbitrary and impractical directions, and of "while the situation is still in the dark, the determination is strong; while not knowing what is what, the methods to be adopted are many." To place agricultural production on a scientific basis, to make a survey of the production and crop structures by suiting measures to local conditions, and to make plans for development conforming to actual conditions will be very important to overcoming such errors as "requiring unanimity in everything" and "giving arbitrary and impractical directions."

Since implementation of the contracted responsibilities system with payment linked to output in rural areas, the peasants' initiative in production has risen to unprecedented heights, and an unprecedented "science craze" has appeared in rural areas; the peasants demand raising of the land utilization rate and economic results. The peasants warmly welcome zoning departments to guide them in making rational arrangements of crops and in scientific farming. The Tanghe County method has demonstrated that agricultural zoning will not set limits on peasants nor will it affect their production initiative.

At present there is still a great gap between agricultural zoning work and the requirements for agricultural development. It is still a heavy task for agricultural zoning work at the whole country's county-level to complete their stage reports by 1985. Regarding the present zoning work, first it is necessary to attach importance to quality; second, it is necessary to pay attention to application. Attaching importance to quality means to do well in investigation and study and do our best to suit measures to local conditions. To achieve this, all counties should first do well in department zoning, then draw up the long-term planning of the whole county on this basis. Zoning work should proceed from rough to detailed and from easy to difficult. Prompt application means to take a firm grasp in implementation, and promptly connect it with production and the peasants, in the service of developing the rural economy and raising the income of the peasants.

YANG BO STRESSES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS' QUALITY

OW120632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1147 GMT 9 Oct 83

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- "The direction of our country's light industrial production should be shifted from quantitative superiority to qualitative superiority," Yang Bo, minister of light industry, pointed out today at the national rally on commending those advanced in scientific and technological work in the field of light industry.

In recent years our country has achieved great development in the production of light industry. The quality of products is constantly improving, new products and new varieties of colors and designs are emerging in large quantities, and the situation in which light industrial goods were in short market supply has markedly improved. However, along with the rise of consumer standards and changes in consumer demands in both urban and rural areas, people have become more and more critical of the quality, design and color of consumer goods. As a result, products which do not meet demands are being overstocked while some goods in urgent need are in short supply. This is very unbecoming with the rise of consumer standards among the masses. Light industry should improve product quality and open up new departments and fields of production.

To achieve this end, the meeting held that it is essential to do the following work well:

1. Formulate plans for scientific and technological development and technological innovations in all trades and professions. It is necessary to change the past state of affairs in which research on policies for light industrial technology was neglected. Proceeding from reality in the actual situation, we should work out technology policies suitable to our national conditions by taking into full account our country's material and labor resources, domestic scientific, technological and management levels, trends of scientific and technological development in foreign countries and other specific conditions.
2. Pay special attention to research in major scientific and technological projects, popularize and apply the results of scientific research, hold extensive activities for carrying out technological innovations among the masses, and rapidly translate the results of scientific and technological research into productive force. Meanwhile, we should mobilize the masses to carry out small reforms, innovations and inventions which can yield quick results with little investment.
3. Improve the management of scientific and technological work and make management work scientific. Efforts should be made to strengthen cooperation between scientific research, design and production units and concentrate human, material and financial resources to tackle key projects.
4. Attach importance to developing intellectual resources, developing all kinds of education for staff members and workers and speeding up the training of talented persons. At present, scientific and technological personnel account for only 1.24 percent of all the staff members and workers of the light industrial departments, far from meeting the needs of developing light industrial production.

Minister Yang Bo stressed at the meeting today that to end the backwardness of light industrial production, scientific and technological workers must work hard and scale new heights. It is impossible to achieve qualitative superiority of light industrial products without breakthroughs in science and technology.

RENMIN RIBAO SAYS TOBACCO MONOPOLY 'NECESSARY'

HK071403 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 83 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Tobacco Monopoly Is Very Necessary"]

[Text] The State Council has promulgated "tobacco monopoly regulations" and has decided that they will come into effect throughout the country on and after 1 November. This is a major reform of the management and operation system of the tobacco industry.

Tobacco and its products are special consumer goods with a large sale volume and high output value. They yield large amounts of tax and profits and are a major source of the state's financial income. At present the country's total annual output of cigarettes is 11 times that in the first few years after its founding. Both China's output of cigarettes and flue-cured tobacco occupy first place in the world. Accumulation derived from the tobacco industry is of great significance to development of the national economy.

In the past few years some localities have blindly built tobacco factories to increase their financial income, so that the number of outside-plan tobacco factories throughout the country has reached over 300 and the production of flue-cured tobacco and cigarettes has greatly exceeded state plans. For the sake of local interests, some outside-plan tobacco factories have tried to increase their sale volumes by reducing prices of their products. Small factories are pushing out big ones and inferior products are pushing out superior ones. Raw materials are being wasted. As a result, production in large factories with advanced equipment has either dropped or stopped. Some commune- and brigade-run enterprises and urban and rural residents also illegally produce and sell hand-made tobacco. Some of them have usurped trademarks of famous-brand cigarettes, selling products of inferior quality, while others have evaded taxes and engaged in speculation and profiteering, thus seriously damaging the interests of the state and consumers. The fundamental reason for this situation is that there is no corresponding unified management for cigarettes, a kind of commodity which yields much tax income. Viewed from the present situation, the most effective measure to ensure the development of production of the tobacco industry in a planned way, to raise the quality of products, to improve market supply, and to guarantee financial income of the state is to practice tobacco monopoly.

The practice of tobacco monopoly will reduce the income of some individuals, some brigade- and commune-run enterprises, and some localities. However, viewed from the overall situation, this is very necessary. Planned economy plays a dominant role in socialism. To practice planned management, it is sometimes necessary to make use of administrative and legal means. The practice of tobacco monopoly is an example.

The "tobacco monopoly regulations" promulgated by the State Council and legally in effect, stipulate that from now on the tobacco industry must be managed in a highly concentrated manner and production, supply, marketing, manpower, financial and material resources, and domestic and foreign trade related to tobacco must be coordinated. Tobacco companies must exercise unified management from popularization of fine tobacco species, scientific cultivation, and field management to verification of various grades and purchase processing, and marketing. This practice is conducive to protecting the interests of consumers, to ensuring state financial income, and to aiding development of the tobacco industry.

Implementation of the "tobacco monopoly regulations" is a kind of work which involves various sectors and requires a clear understanding of relevant policies. Governments at various levels must strengthen leadership over work in monopolizing tobacco, set up and strengthen monopoly organizations at various levels as quickly as possible, and immediately do a good job in this work. Relevant departments such as industrial and commercial administration and management, taxation, and public security in various localities must actively cooperate with tobacco monopoly organizations in strengthening managerial work in monopolization. Personnel of monopoly organizations at various levels must safeguard the sanctity of the "regulations" so that they will be observed by everyone and will be strictly enforced and those who violate them will be punished.

NI ZHIFU, ZHANG JINGFU AWARD WATER CONSERVERS

OW130755 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1408 GMT 10 Oct 83

[By reporter Gu Honghong and Huang Fengchu]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- The National Conference on Conserving Water in Urban Areas held a prize-giving ceremony in Beijing this afternoon. During the ceremony silk banners, certificates of merit and prizes were issued to 63 advanced organizations and 28 advanced persons. Present at the ceremony were Ni Zhifu, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; and Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission.

In his speech at the ceremony, Zhang Jingfu pointed out the absolute necessity to conserve water. He said: To make great efforts to conserve water is a principle long laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council, and we must adhere to it for a long time to come. We must do well in conserving water, as the water supply directly affects the rate of industrial growth. Tianjin, a large industrial city, suffered water shortages for a long time. Industries in Tianjin could not get as much water as they needed and the residents drank salt water. Therefore, the central authorities determined to build a project to divert water from the Luanhe to Tianjin. There are a considerable number, not just a few, cities where water shortage affects production and development.

Zhang Jingfu said: With the development of our economy, industrial water consumption is rapidly increasing and water shortage is becoming worse and worse. It is estimated that industrial water consumption in 2000 will be three or four times present consumption. To overcome water shortages we should, on the one hand, broaden water sources, and on the other hand, conserve water. While we must supply our present urgent needs and, at the same time, consider future development, the quickest way to overcome water shortage is to conserve water.

Zhang Jingfu put forward:

1. We should attach importance to water conservation just as we do to energy conservation, take water conservation as an important way to improve the economic results of enterprises, strive to produce more and better products with smaller water consumption, and make limited water supply yield maximum effect.
2. We should closely link water conservation with technical transformation of an enterprise, and transform backward technologies and equipment that use a large quantity of water.
3. We should closely link water conservation with improvement of enterprise management, and scientifically set rational water consumption quota so that water is used according to plan and within the quota, and that there is a criterion for personnel evaluation under the system of economic responsibility; those who conserve water are rewarded and those who waste water are punished.

The conference came to a close after the prize-giving ceremony.

LI PENG ADDRESSES RURAL ELECTRIFICATION FORUM

OW120652 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1444 GMT 9 Oct 83

[By reporters Chen Baolian and Qu Zhihong]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA) -- "It is necessary to rely on local efforts and the peasants to accelerate the development of small rural hydroelectric power stations and achieve a Chinese-type rural electrification," said Vice Premier Li Peng at a forum of counties selected for experimental rural electrification which closed today.

The forum, which began in Beijing on 4 October, was held by the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power. Responsible comrades from Fujian, Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Sichuan and Zhejiang Provinces, representing 10 counties which have been selected for experimental rural electrification, attended the forum.

Vice Premier Li Peng listened to speeches by the participants at the forum and addressed today's closing session.

In his speech, Li Peng emphatically pointed out that in order to achieve rural electrification, we should mainly rely on local efforts, on countries, communes and production brigades and teams, and on the masses. We should fully mobilize the initiative of the localities and the masses and firmly take a road of self-reliance.

He called on all localities to adhere to the principle of "relying on our own force to build, manage and use electric power stations" and to implement the policy of "using electricity to support the development of electrical power." He urged them to plan well and take into consideration local condition, and to do what they are capable of in undertaking rural electrification by stages, and not to demand uniformity in everything.

Comrade Li Peng particularly pointed out that we should further strengthen the management of existing electric power projects, tap our potential and build auxiliary projects well. We should make great efforts to promote the seasonal use of electricity in place of using wood and coal to increase the utilization ratio of small hydroelectric power stations and make them yield maximum economic results.

At the forum, the comrades from various provinces and counties exchanged experiences in planning and running power stations by relying on themselves, and discussed the principles and policies concerning development of rural electrification.

Zhao Qingfu, vice minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power, presided over the meeting. Minister Qian Zhengying attended and addressed the meeting.

STATE COMMISSION CIRCULAR ON WINTER CONSTRUCTION

OW121055 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] The State Planning Commission issued a circular to various localities and relevant departments recently on strengthening management over winter construction work. The circular called for an all-round inspection to ensure maximum safety and high quality in construction work, and stressed the need to inspect all buildings under construction, temporary construction projects, warehouses and facilities for the supply of water and electricity. It pointed out: In light of problems which have cropped up in the course of the inspection, it is necessary to organize workers and staff members to study operational rules for winter construction work to ensure good quality in construction and prevent major accidents. The circular also urged all departments and enterprises engaged in developing capital construction projects to strengthen their leadership over winter construction work.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES BETTER CONSTRUCTION RESULTS

HK071511 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 5

[Article by Liu Keren: "Strive To Improve the Economic Results of Building and Construction Enterprises"]

[Text] The building industry occupies an important place in the national economy. We must strive to improve the economic results of building and construction enterprises. This is of extremely great significance in revitalizing the building industry and quickening the pace of capital construction.

Quality and Pace

The products of building and construction enterprises are unlike other industrial products. The problem of sluggish sales or accumulation generally does not exist. This feature often makes certain construction units neglect the attention that should have been paid to the quality of products.

To improve the quality of building projects and prolong their use is a source of great social economic benefit. Meanwhile, construction enterprises themselves will also reap great benefits thereby. They can win social prestige and also increase their competitiveness. This is especially so where the scale of capital construction is being reduced. For example the No 2 construction company of Handan City, which once won praise from Comrade Hu Yaobang, has been entrusted with many construction tasks by various construction units, due to the good quality of its work in carrying out construction assignments for the benefit of Tangshan. This enables it to have a packed work schedule, so that its whole staff has generated an output value exceeding 10,000 yuan from year to year. It can be easily seen that the quality of work is the life of the building industry. To steadily improve the economic results of enterprises, we must take good care of "quality" as a primary factor.

To improve the quality of construction work we must have a strict technical responsibility system and proper management measures. The No 2 construction company of Handan City not only makes clear operation programs and quality specifications for workers but also sets proper measures for distribution, linking the quality of a job with every worker's personal income. Such an approach to management encourages the masses of workers to develop a sense of responsibility as masters of the house and to try in every way to perform at their best. To improve the quality of construction work, we cannot just rely upon "redoing a job." Only a job done well the first time is an indication of a person's consummate skill and real ability. Therefore, the No 2 construction company of Handan City regards the proper handling of the vocational or technical training of workers and the elevation of their vocational or technical level as a task of fundamental construction. This effectively guarantees the quality of construction work. It also allows savings, as the waste of labor and material is avoided (with no work redone). Economic results thus show further improvement.

Given the quality of construction work as a prerequisite, we must accelerate the pace of construction and shorten the work period. This is another important indicator of unity between enterprise economic results and social economic results. The No 2 construction company of Handan City strengthens planned management, properly arranges the relations between main work and finishing touches, between residential housing construction and construction work as part of the whole, and between surface construction and subterranean construction, and brings about a balance in construction. This enables the pace of construction to be about 100 percent quicker than the average level in the same trade. This means that one person does the work of two and one company the work of two.

"The Amount of Rice Taken In" and "The Size of the Eggs Laid"

To accelerate the pace of construction, it is entirely necessary to raise the efficiency of technical equipment. But does it mean that the more and better the machinery and equipment installed and the higher the degree of mechanization, the better the economic results?

After the start of the Tangshan reconstruction effort, some construction enterprises vied for tower cranes, steel mold plates, and other large-sized construction machinery and equipment, claiming that "the greater the amount of rice taken in, the bigger the eggs laid." But the No 2 construction company of Handan does not think so. Employees of the company consider that we should not see only the size of the "eggs laid" but also take note of the "intake of rice," or the expenditure. If we indiscriminately add to machinery and equipment, there will be an inevitable increase in expenses. If expenses exceed given limits, the advantages of realizing mechanization in construction will be offset. Therefore, we must take the actual conditions of enterprises into consideration in obtaining machinery and equipment, have a proper quantity of what is needed and fully combine organically the two superior features represented by men and machinery.

In a residential building construction job involving "concrete-pouring inside and brick-laying outside," generally two tower cranes are installed. But the No 2 construction company of Handan City, upholding the principle of "combining both modern and native methods," used only one tower crane in addition to three frames for hoisting purposes. Such a "modern" machine as the tower crane was devoted to lifting large-sized structural members. "Native" equipment consisting of the hoisting frames was used to convey small structural members and other materials. Such a way of doing things allowed not only a more than 100 percent increase in efficiency but also a great drop in the cost of labor, and so forth. There was a marked improvement in economic results. Experience shows that to improve enterprise economic results, we can never blindly rely on adding to machinery and equipment. Instead, we should follow the road of rational organization and scientific management.

The "Yongjiu" [Permanent] and "Feige" [Flying Pigeon] Brands

Construction work is regulated and restricted by the nature of work involved and by seasonal factors. For different construction jobs, the amounts of given types of work required and the proportions between various types of work cannot be entirely the same. Therefore, any increase in the number of regular workers can hardly guarantee success in properly linking all types of work as parts of a whole. A blind increase in the number of people, or the number of regular workers, can do nothing to resolve contradictions between the various types of work to be linked. It also burdens us with logistic supplies, workers' housing, and other expenses. In view of this, to improve the economic results of enterprises, we must follow the pattern of organically combining regular and temporary workers and develop flexible contingents of workers.

After committing itself to a construction assignment, the No 2 construction company of Handan City always makes calculations based on the amount of various types of work required for the job. Where there is a shortfall, it taps appropriate types of work in society and hires a given number of temporary workers. With engineering and technical personnel and trained workers of the relevant unit taken as the backbone, these temporary workers are fully used. The relevant enterprise maintains cooperative relations of relative stability with these temporary workers, giving them training like their own workers. Apart from wages, the enterprise also gives the temporary workers appropriate material benefits so that they can concentrate on what they should do and improve themselves, playing their proper role.

Where there is a seasonal drop in construction work, or any change for that matter, these temporary workers can leave. Thus, the relevant enterprise is not saddled with the burden of adding to residential housing for workers and defraying other expenses. It also can, at the same time, get a construction job done. Given its regular workers of the "Yonjiu" brand as the core and temporary workers of the "Feige" brand hired for different kinds of construction work in groups of varying sizes, it cannot only take care of some idle workers in society but also improve its economic results.

AUTUMN-WINTER SOWING PROGRESS REPORTED

OW130831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0300 GMT 10 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA) -- Autumn and winter sowing has entered a busy stage in China's countryside. In the north, an upsurge in wheat sowing has emerged in the Huang He, Huai He, and Hai He basins. In the south, most areas are actively preparing to sow winter wheat after finishing the sowing of green manure crops and the growing of rapeseed seedlings. Autumn and winter sowing situation is generally better this year than last year.

According to statistics, this year's planned acreage of autumn and winter sowing is 15 million mu more than that in 1982. Winter wheat will increase by more than 10 million mu over last year; green manure crops by over 5 million mu. Rapeseed sowing acreage will remain the same as last year. During autumn-winter sowing, various localities have adjusted the crop pattern by expanding the acreage sown to disease-resistant, drought-resistant, lodging-resistant fine seed strains. In Hebei Province the acreage sown to fine seed strains in autumn increased by more than 10 million mu over last year. In Pinggu, Shunyi, Tonggian, Fangshan, and Changping Counties in Beijing's suburban areas, the acreage sown to the fine wheat strains this year accounts for more than 70 percent of the total autumn sowing acreage. At the same time, various localities have paid timely attention to agrotechnical training and have used various means to popularize technology that will bring good economic results, thus further raising their level of scientific farming. In addition, many localities used more fertilizer this year than last year.

Rain has fallen in most areas in China since the early part of September. It has helped the sowing and budding of this year's wheat, rapeseed, and green manure crops. Where sowing was completed early, seedlings of wheat, rapeseed, and green manure crops have appeared. Early-stage field management is under way in various localities to check the seedlings and to plant additional seedlings, if necessary.

ULANHU AWARDS PRIZES TO NATIONAL-UNITY ESSAYISTS

OW130921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1449 GMT 12 Oct 83

[By reporter Chen Yan]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- A meeting was held at the Cultural Palace for Nationalities in Beijing this afternoon to award prizes to the authors of essays on national unity, the first such essays solicited throughout the country since the founding of New China. Ulanhu, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Yang Jingre, and other leading comrades attended and presented awards and certificates to 30 first- and second-class prizewinners and extended congratulations to them. Ulanhu encouraged them to do a better job in publicizing the party's nationality policy and to contribute more to the promotion of unity among all nationalities and to the prosperity of the motherland. Earlier, he wrote the following words of encouragement for the essay-soliciting activity: "Promote national unity and the prosperity of the motherland."

The essay-soliciting activity was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. Relevant responsible persons of the Ministry of Radio and Television and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission attended today's prize-giving meeting.

NIE RONGZHEN, OTHERS LAUD CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE

OWL21403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1415 GMT 11 Oct 83

[By reporters Zhu Shuxin and Yang Jianye]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Juvenile Publishing House held a meeting in Beijing this afternoon to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of ERTONG WENXUE [CHILDREN'S LITERATURE], which was attended by more than 300 noted personalities in literary and art, as well as educational, publishing and other circles in the capital. Speakers included He Guang, member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat; Yan Wenjing, a noted writer; and Luo Chensheng, a young writer.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the publication of ERTONG WENXUE Nie Rongzhen, proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, wrote a special congratulatory letter to the meeting. He wrote: ERTONG WENXUE and its writers shoulder these heavy responsibilities: They should provide rich nourishment for the minds of children to enable them, from childhood, to tell good from evil and justice from injustice, and to know how to love the motherland, the people, socialism and the CPC; they should foster children's lofty ideals in striving for the realization of the four modernizations. Zhang Aiping, Zhou Yang, Bing Xin, Ai Qing, Sun Li, Zang Kejia, Ye Junjian, Qin Zhaoyang, Ke Yan, Chen Mo, Liu Shaotang, Han Zuoli, Huang Zhou, Huang Yongyu, Guan Hua and other comrades wrote inscriptions or made paintings for the anniversary.

Starting publication in 1963, the magazine ERTONG WENXUE is jointly published by the CYL Central Committee and the Chinese Writers' Association.

RETURNED STUDENTS' GROUP CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

OWL21417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA) -- The Western Returned Students' Association (WRSA) will celebrate the 70th anniversary of its founding next week. The association was founded in 1913 by Chinese scholars and scientists who returned to China after studying in Europe and the United States. One of the founders was Zhan Tianyou, designer of the 200-kilometer-long Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway, the first built and designed by Chinese. The goal of the association was to foster patriotism and introduce Western culture to China. The present objective of the association is to promote friendship, academic exchanges and unity among its members and contribute to the country's modernization. The acting chairman of the association is Mao Yisheng, well-known bridge designer. Quite a number of WRSA's members are famous scholars and scientists.

CORRECTION TO COMMENTARY ON STUDY OF DENG'S WORK

In the RENMIN RIBAO Commentary on studying Deng Xiaoping's "Selected Works" published in the 12 October China DAILY REPORT, page K 1, paragraph three, last two lines make read "...more conscientiously maintain a uniform political position with the party central leadership."

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR EMPHASIZING TAX COLLECTION

OW121341 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] The Anhui Provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial Public Security Department, the provincial Justice Department and the provincial Tax Bureau recently issued a joint circular calling on all localities to uphold tax laws, energetically support tax collection work, punish according to law those criminals who evade or refuse to pay taxes, and ensure the smooth process of taxation.

The joint circular points out: Taxation is an important means to yield state revenues, as well as an important lever for implementing the economic policies of the state and for regulating production, consumption, and income. Tax revenues account for more the 90 percent of the state revenue. Taxation has a direct bearing on the socialist economic order, on the balance between state revenues and expenditures, and on the progress of the four modernizations. However, in some localities in our province there have constantly been cases of refusing to pay taxes, or even abusing, attacking, or beating tax cadres, or harassing tax offices. These cases seriously obstruct the normal process of taxation and cause losses of tax revenue to the state.

The joint circular sets the following demands for all localities:

1. It is necessary to give more publicity to tax laws and regulations, and educate the broad masses to conscientiously abide by tax laws and regulations, fulfill tax obligations and actively inform against tax dodgers.
2. The tax department should strictly implement tax laws, persistently collect taxes according to law, and be polite to taxpayers.
3. The public security, procuratorial and judicial departments at all levels should actively uphold tax laws, energetically support taxation work, and ensure the normal process of taxation.
4. Public security organs, procuratorates, and courts at all levels should take the initiative in handling cases of tax evasion or refusal to pay taxes, and of abusing, attacking, or beating tax cadres, or harassing tax offices. They should make timely investigations and punish serious offenders according to law, and should not tolerate offenses nor delay the handling of cases. At the same time they should conduct on-the-spot public trials of selected typical cases, in order to suppress criminals and educate the people.

NANJING PLA AIR FORCE HOLDS MILITARY REVIEW

OW131037 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] To usher in the 34th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the Air Force organ of the Nanjing PLA units and its subordinate units held a military review and a march-past yesterday afternoon. Air Force Commander of the Nanjing PLA units Jiang Yutian, Political Commissar Zheng Zhubo, and other leading comrades took part in the review.

In recent years the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Air Force under the Nanjing PLA units have resolutely implemented the Central Military Commission's instruction on building a powerful, modern, regular, and revolutionary army. They have therefore scored great achievements in building their respective units. The result of military training this year was better than any previous year. This military review was a big review of the work of political and military training done by various units. It fully manifested the determination of cadres and fighters to create a new situation of the work of building their respective units.

After the opening of the military review ceremony, Air Force leading comrades of the Nanjing PLA units reviewed the various units. This was followed by a march-past. Heralded by the "1 August" standard, over 1,000 commanders and fighters, in 27 square formations, marched in parade step past the reviewing stand. Their appearance and bearing were gallant and spirited, and their steps were in perfect unison, showing the indomitable revolutionary spirit and militancy of the People's Army.

After the march-past Commander Jiang Yutian delivered a speech. He urged all commanders and fighters of the Air Force of the Nanjing PLA units to earnestly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," grasp the ideological weapon, make even greater achievements in political and military training, ceaselessly strive to improve their military and political quality and combat capabilities, and successfully fulfill their various tasks in order to make new contributions to safeguarding the motherland.

SHANGHAI INCREASES INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

OW111031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0907 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 11 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai reported total industrial output value of 50.7 billion yuan for the first three quarters of this year, 6.1 percent more than last year's like period.

Technical transformation and strengthened management have raised the quality of many products, according to the Shanghai Municipal Economic Commission. In September, 76 products won state gold or silver medals in a national quality contest, 31 more than last year. In addition, the municipal government commended 394 products as Shanghai quality products.

A 12,300-ton multi-purpose container ship built by the Shanghai shipyard and a 36,000-ton bulk cargo freighter built by the Shanghai Hudong shipyard meet international standards and are listed in Lloyd's ship register.

The city turned out 669 new products in the first half of this year. They included precision instruments and meters, precision machine tools, special equipment for the light and textile industries, low-alloy high-speed steel and electric multipurpose sewing machines.

SHANGHAI INCREASES FOREIGN TECHNICAL IMPORTS

OW131227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Shanghai, October 13 (XINHUA) -- China's largest industrial city, Shanghai, has concluded 166 technical import contracts, involving 136.7 million U.S. dollars, since it was given more decision-making powers in foreign economic relations and trade five months ago, according to city authorities.

The import items covered a wide range of industries including metallurgical, electrical machinery, instruments and meters, chemical, pharmaceutical, light, building materials, textile, handicraft, and food processing industries. The scale was unprecedented, the city authorities said.

Major items included storage battery manufacturing technology and key equipment from the United States, mini-cassette recorder manufacturing technology and equipment from Japan, a 22,000-telephone program controlled exchange from Belgium, a toffee production line from the Federal Republic of Germany, and vacuum packaging equipment and a computerized management system from Hong Kong.

The State Council has placed about 300 million U.S. dollars more foreign exchange at Shanghai's disposal. The city authorities now have the power to approve projects not exceeding 10 million U.S. dollars and procedures have been simplified for the examination and approval of imported technology and equipment.

Apart from the municipal foreign trade corporation which used to monopolize the import business of the city, more import channels have been added, including the Shanghai Investment and Trust Company, the Shanghai Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation, the China Junshan United Trading Company and the Shanghai Instruments and Meters and Electronic Products Import and Export Corporation.

The city has also concluded contracts through trade discussions and exhibitions. A number of import contracts were signed at the trade discussion negotiations and the international investment and technical cooperation discussions in June and July of this year.

The city authorities said that Shanghai will continue importing technology and equipment on a similar scale in the next two years. It was expected that about 1,000 projects would be imported by the end of 1985.

GUANGDONG CPC HAILS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

HK140246 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting on the afternoon of 13 October to study the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the Central Committee decision on party consolidation. The participants resolutely supported the communique and the decision. They pledged to set an example, take the lead in studying the decision, actively take part in party consolidation, and strive to fulfill the great task of party consolidation and bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style.

The participating comrades unanimously pointed out: The Central Committee decision on party consolidation is a powerful weapon for ensuring the correct and smooth progress of party consolidation work. It is another document of great historic significance in the history of the party. It is extremely important and timely. Every party organization and the whole body of party members must actively respond to the Central Committee's call, and seriously study and resolutely implement this decision.

In their speeches, the comrades said: The decision fully embodies the spirit of the 12th party congress and explicitly lays down the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods of this party consolidation. So long as we act in a resolute and creative way in accordance with the resolution, we will certainly be able to do a good job in consolidating the party, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in party work style, bringing closer the relations between party and masses, enhancing the whole party's ideological level and combat effectiveness, and building the party into a strong core leading socialist modernization.

Apart from Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, the study meeting was attended by leading comrades of the provincial Advisory Committee and People's Government, and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial CPC Committee.

HENAN EXPECTS RECORD HARVEST OF COTTON

OW130924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] Zhengzhou, October 13 (XINHUA) -- Henan Province, one of China's major cotton producers, expects a cotton harvest of 500,000 tons this year, 100,000 tons more than the record figure of 1980 or 50 percent over last year. High-quality cotton accounts for 80 percent of the 168,400 tons already in store. Henan is China's third largest cotton producer, with one-eighth of the country's total cotton-growing area, and one-tenth of its cotton output. The province planted 733,300 hectares of cotton this year. The popularization of high-yielding cotton variety, Yumian No 1, improved management and other methods taken are credited with the good harvest.

HUBEI CPC HAILS CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION

HK140452 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting this morning to study the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the decision of the Central Committee on party consolidation. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu presided. Comrade Han Ningfu and others made speeches.

The Standing Committee read the communique and the decision passage by passage. The members spoke on their own understanding in the course of discussion. They unanimously held: The decision on party consolidation passed by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee embodies the spirit of the 12th party congress and explicitly lays down the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for this party consolidation. It is an important Marxist document, and a historic document. It is a summation of the party's historical experiences and also a crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party. The decision on party consolidation and the session's proposal to strengthen work on the ideological front are of great historic significance. The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee expressed unanimous support.

In study and speeches, the Standing Committee members held: The Central Committee decision on party consolidation makes a scientific and dialectical analysis of the current state of the party. It fully affirms that ours is a long-tested and great Marxist party, and also points out in a truth-seeking way that many serious problems still exist in the party. Hence this party consolidation is a major step that the party must take in the new historical period in order to win new and great victories.

The Standing Committee members emphasized: At present the party members throughout the province, especially party-member cadres at all levels, must seriously study the Central Committee decision on party consolidation. Party committees at all levels must tangibly strengthen leadership over study and organize it well. While studying in depth the central decision on party consolidation, it is necessary to study in conjunction documents on party consolidation prescribed by the Central Committee. Through study we should enhance understanding and actively take part in party consolidation. Study must be done in close connection with reality. We must simultaneously study and carry out reforms in a spontaneous way, without waiting around. We must strive to carry out reforms and take the initiative early.

The Standing Committee also held further discussions and made further arrangements for implementing the spirit of the second plenary session, studying the central decision on party consolidation, and effectively promoting all current work.

HUNAN OFFICIAL ON COLLECTIVE, INDIVIDUAL ECONOMY

HK100454 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Excerpts] This morning, Vice Governor Yang Huiquan, on behalf of the provincial People's Government, delivered a report to the provincial conference on commending advanced units and individuals for developing collective and individual economy and arranging employment for young people in cities and towns. His report was divided into two parts: 1) the new situation in the development of collective and individual economy and employment throughout the province; 2) further creating a new situation in the field of developing collective and individual economy and employment.

Yang Huiquan pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, collective and individual economy has developed rapidly in the cities and towns of our province. Through 1982, collective industry, commerce, service trades, and other enterprises in the cities and towns of the province amounted to over 34,000, and their staff and workers totaled more than 970,000. In particular, it must be pointed out that the number of young people engaged in individual businesses is increasing year by year. By the end of June 1983, the number totaled more than 25,000. The collective and individual economy has become an important component part of the national economy of our province. The development of collective and individual economy will play an important role in enlarging commodity circulation, providing employment opportunities in a wide range, prospering urban and rural economy, constantly promoting production, and improving the standard of living of the people.

Yang Huiquan said: In order to further create a new situation in the field of developing collective and individual economy and labor employment, we must first fully realize that on the premise of the leading role of the state economy, it is a long-term principle of the party and state to energetically develop collective economy and appropriately develop individual economy. Those engaged in collective and individual economy must not regard their work as inferior to others, but instead must regard it as a glorious one. The income from collective and individual economy will be guaranteed provided it is properly managed and the income legally obtained will be protected by law.

Yang Huiquan said: In light of our tentative plan, by 1985 the output value of industry owned by the collective will reach around 5.5 billion yuan, approximately 25 percent of the total output value of industry in the whole province. Its annual growth rate will be, on the average, 12 percent. The retail sales volume of social commodities of collective commerce will amount to 3.3 billion yuan and annually increase at an average of 27 percent. The number of staff and workers in collective establishments will total 1.5 million, 33 percent of the total number of staff and workers.

Yang Huiquan pointed: It is also necessary to have new measures to create a new situation. At present, we must emphasize the following:

1. It is necessary to carry out widespread and profound propagation. We must publicize the important position and role of the collective and individual economy in the national economy and social life. It must be known to all that the coexistence of various forms of the economic system is a long-term important policy. We must propose the principle of three-in-one in offering employment opportunities. The spirit of the present conference and the typical examples of the advanced units and individuals must be widely publicized, so as to eliminate the prejudices among the people and to raise the political and social position of the collective economy.
2. It is necessary to pay serious attention to the implementation of policies. According to the relevant stipulations of the central authorities, we must make it convenient for the collective enterprises to obtain supplies of raw materials, goods, funds, and technical personnel.
3. It is essential to attach importance to professional training.
4. Labor service companies must be run well.
5. It is necessary to earnestly strengthen leadership over the collective and individual economy.

GUIZHOU MEETINGS STUDY CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION

HK140427 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting in the afternoon of 13 October to seriously study the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the decision of the Central Committee on party consolidation.

The participants unanimously held: The communique and the decision are important documents long awaited by the whole party. They completely accord with the aspirations of the whole party and the people of the whole country. The decision on party consolidation adopted by the session fully embodies the spirit of the 12th party congress, profoundly expounds on the great historic significance of this party consolidation, and explicitly lays down its basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods. It is a programmatic document guiding us to victoriously fulfill the task of party consolidation.

Everyone pledged: We will seriously study, profoundly appreciate, and resolutely implement this decision.

The meeting proposed: At present the primary task facing the party organizations at all levels in the province is to immediately organize the whole body of party members to seriously study the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the decision of the Central Committee on party consolidation, the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and other documents on party consolidation. The provincial CPC Committee and the leading organs of the party at all levels must take the lead in studying, and also do well in leading study by grassroots organizations and party members. They must enhance ideological awareness, put ideological life on a sound basis, and actively plunge into the party consolidation work about to begin.

The meeting also discussed and approved a circular of the provincial CPC Committee on seriously studying the documents of the second plenary session.

The provincial Discipline Inspection Committee held a forum of responsible persons of all subordinate departments the same afternoon to study and discuss the Central Committee decision on party consolidation. The comrades unanimously held: The decision on party consolidation embodies the spirit of the 12th party congress and stipulates the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for this party consolidation. It is a document guiding us in carrying out the party consolidation.

Committee Deputy Secretary (Zhang Lianggao) said: The 10 years of internal disorder did very great damage to the party's organization, discipline, and work style. Although we have brought order out of chaos since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the pernicious influence has not yet been eliminated, and it is imperative to carry out party consolidation. We must seriously launch party consolidation work in accordance with the central decision.

The participants said: Party consolidation work is also a regular task for the discipline inspection departments. We must do a good job of investigation and study in accordance with the central demands, and score success in both party consolidation and discipline inspection work.

The Guizhou Military District CPC Committee members and the cadres of the Headquarters, Political, and Logistics Departments organs held a session for concentrated study of the communique and the decision on the same afternoon. They expressed resolve to act according to the spirit of the decision, step up ideological education for party members from now on, and make all preparations for party consolidation.

During study and discussion everyone got a clear idea on the necessity and urgency of party consolidation. They held: Only by carrying out party consolidation to eliminate the influence of the 10 years of turmoil and the phenomena of impurity in ideology, work style, and organization in the party can our party shoulder the heavy task of leading the people of the whole country to implement the four modernizations and revitalize China.

During the study and discussion, in conjunction with reality, the CPC Committee of the Military District held: According to the central arrangements, party consolidation in the provincial Military District will not begin until winter 1984. However, from now on we must further promote political study and ideological education for party members, and guide party members to spontaneously set strict demands on themselves in accordance with the provisions of the party Constitution, and to overcome the problems in ideology and work style, and thus lay a sound foundation for consolidating the party organizations at all levels in the Military District and strengthening the building of the contingent of party members.

CHENGDU PLA LEADERS INSPECT XIZANG UNITS

OW130949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service In Chinese 0805 GMT 12 Oct 83

[By reporters Nie Nianxin and Zhang Weixin]

[Excerpts] Chengdu, 12 Oct (XINHUA) -- Carrying forward the glorious tradition of arduous struggle, leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units this year have gone to frontier units in Xizang to conduct investigations and studies and to solve problems on the spot.

Among other things, these leading comrades of the Chengdu PLA units have made a special investigation into the problem experienced in recent years of temporary shortage of Tibetan cadres in Xizang Military District. They have listened seriously to the opinions on this given by the Tibetan cadres and fighters.

When Political Commisar Wan Haifeng arrived in Lhasa, he suffered badly from mountain sickness. With a headache and a congested chest, he could neither eat nor sleep well. Nevertheless, he persistently traveled more than 6,000 li in only about 1 month. He visited over 20 units to acquaint himself with their situation and climbed to sentry posts on a snow-capped mountain some 4,300 meters above sea level to solve some urgent difficulties for the commanders and fighters guarding the frontier.

In the past few years a relatively large number of automobile accidents have occurred in Xizang Military District. To solve this longstanding, big, and difficult problem, Deputy Commander Yan Shouqing, after arriving in Xizang, seriously summed up past experience and mapped out concrete measures together with party committee members of Xizang Military District. All automotive teams were organized to join a campaign known as "safe driving without accidents for 100 days." For this purpose safety inspection stations were set up on all main street intersections. Deputy Commander Yan served as the inspector at an inspection station in order to become personally aware of how the drivers were operating the vehicles. Subsequently, he visited the PLA units stationed in Nyingchi, Jiage [3946 2706], and Shannan to make further efforts to ensure traffic safety and prevent accidents. As a result, there were many fewer traffic accidents in Xizang Military District than in the corresponding period in the past.

XIZANG PLA HELPS REPAIR HIGHWAY, SAVES CONVOY

OW131113 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] According to a JIEFANGJUN BAO report, in late September (Wang Xingqian), political commissar of the Xizang Military District, (Li Yuqin), deputy director of the military transport department under the Logistics Department of the Chengdu PLA units, and others organized PLA men and civilians in overcoming a massive landslide and mud and rockflow in the (Palong) area on the Sichuan-Xizang transport line and ensured safe passage for more than 800 motor vehicles and more than 1,000 drivers.

At 0200 on 21 September, as a result of continuous heavy rains, a massive mud and rock flow rushed down the mountain onto the (Palong) bridge 8 km west of (Tongmai), Xizang. The steel bridge across the (Palong Zangbo) River was destroyed, stranding more than 800 motor vehicles loaded with goods and materials for Xizang.

(Wang Xingqian) and Deputy Chief of Staff (Li Jindian) called together the comrades concerned to set up an emergency road repair command and dispatched eight companies to the disaster site. The Communications Department of Xizang Autonomous Region also sent a mechanized road maintenance team to join in the emergency road repair.

The well-organized cadres and fighters worked tenaciously and in only 3 days removed the mud and rock flow and erected another steel bridge across the river, ensuring the convoy could pass through without trouble.

BEIJING PLA COMMANDER INSPECTS GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW131437 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 13 Oct 83

[By reporter Zhao Su]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA) -- Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, after spending nearly 2 months conducting investigations and studies among the units, pointed out recently that party committees and leading organs at various levels of the Beijing PLA units should make continued correction of the ideological lines a regular task and regard strengthened investigation and study as an institution so that they can lead the units in doing a solid good job in all fields of work.

Qin Jiwei widely mobilized the cadres and fighters at the grassroots level to express their views on the units' current work, and analyzed and dissected typical examples, both positive and negative, together with them. He held that after readjusting the leading bodies, the new leading bodies are united and vigorous, and the units are making good progress in work in an all-round way. The situation is very good. At the same time, a number of problems have been discovered in the leadership style and methods of the units, which merit special attention by all. The problems are: 1) In work, some people fail to proceed from actual conditions, but seek to be fashionable and go after new things just because they are new. In putting forward slogans and setting targets they are not realistic enough and give little consideration to possibility. Much is done in the way of holding meetings and making arrangements, but little checking-up and implementation is done. In learning from others' experience, they often fail to see it in light of their own situation. 2) Instead of doing solid work, some people like to do things for the sake of form and spend much energy on appearance. 3) In summing up and reporting on work, some people give only one side of the picture, feel complacent and exaggerate about achievements, and mention lightly and gloss over problems. 4) In implementing their superiors' instructions, some people are content with being a "message center," are accustomed to waiting for "food prepared by others," and do not want to use their own head.

Analyzing these problems in the units at a meeting of cadres at and above the regimental level at a certain unit, Qin Jiwei pointed out that all these attitudes run counter to the party's ideological line. Cadres and fighters criticize some things we are now doing as "a gust of wind" and "self-deceiving." He held that an extremely important task before party committees at all levels is to overcome subjectivism and bureaucracy. We must continue to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," adhere to the Marxist theory of knowledge, and energetically encourage the practice of conducting investigations and studies. Without investigation and study it is impossible to proceed from the actual situation and seek truth from facts, and impossible to give correct guidance to work.

At present, the party committee of the Beijing PLA units is earnestly encouraging cadres to conduct investigations and studies. More than 15,000 cadres at and above the regimental level and office cadres have already gone to the grassroots level to conduct investigations and studies on how to do a still better job in the work of the units.

SHANXI RIBAO URGES STUDYING CENTRAL DECISION

HK140343 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Report on 14 October SHANXI RIBAO editorial: "Study the Decision Well; Greet the Party Consolidation"]

[Text] The editorial says: The CPC Central Committee decision on party consolidation passed by the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is a powerful weapon for the party consolidation about to be launched in an all-round way, and an important Marxist document.

It reflects the aspirations and demands of the party members and the masses. The party organizations and every party member throughout the province must seriously study this decision well and actively prepare for party consolidation.

Our party is a long-tested and great Marxist party. However, for various reasons there are at present many serious problems in the party. Like poisonous germs, these serious impurities in ideology, work style, and organization corrode the party's organism and endanger the party's cause. We are faced with the new historic task of carrying out socialist modernization. This task is great and glorious and also arduous. We need to carry out party consolidation in order to ensure the fulfillment of this task. We can say with certainty that this party consolidation is bound to enhance the Marxist level of the whole party, give the party still greater vigor and vitality, and produce a new atmosphere with the whole party working hard in close unity.

In order to make a success of this party consolidation, the most important thing at present is to study the decision well so as to unify our thinking, enhance understanding, and grasp the weapon. This decision is the crystallization of the wisdom of the whole party. The decision reviews the necessity and urgency of this party consolidation and explicitly lays down its basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods. Hence, every party member must seriously study it repeatedly and passage by passage. It is essential to master the spirit of the document.

We must establish a good study style. We must study the decision in conjunction with studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and closely integrate it with reality. We should simultaneously study and carry out reforms; we should not wait around.

The party committees must immediately study measures for strengthening leadership over this study drive. The party committees must take the lead in studying the decision and march ahead of the others. They must go deep into reality to investigate and study, promptly sum up and popularize some good study experiences, pay attention to solving various problems that crop up in the course of study, and ensure that the study is done well.

NAMELIST OF NEWLY APPOINTED SHANXI PERSONNEL

SK130929 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] In line with the proposal of Governor Wang Senhao, the Third Standing Committee meeting of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress decided to appoint:

Wang Zhende [3769 2182 1795], secretary general of the provincial People's Government;

Zhang Sai [1728 1049], chairman of the provincial Planning Commission;

Wang Xi [3769 6007], chairman of the provincial Economic Commission;

Wu Guokui [6762 0948 7608], chairman of the provincial Office in Charge of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense;

Liu Jiuxiang [0491 0046 4382], director of the provincial Public Security Department;

Zang Xin [5258 3046], director of the provincial Civil Affairs Department;

Yan Yuansuo [7051 0337 6956], director of the provincial Financial Department;

Zhao Bingan [6392 4426 1344], director of the provincial Auditing Bureau;
Chen Degui [7115 1795 6311], director of the provincial Commercial Department;
Yan Ping [0917 1627], director of the provincial Department of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade;
Miao Peifang [5379 0160 5364], director of the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department;
Liu Qingquan [0491 3237 3123], director of the provincial Forestry Department;
Xu Sifu [6079 0934 1788], director of the provincial Water Conservancy Department;
Gao Sai [7559 1049], director of the provincial Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental protection department;
Xi Chaokun [6200 6389 2492], director of the provincial Metallurgical Industrial Department;
Pan Gongliang [3382 0361 5328], director of the provincial Machine-Building Industrial Department;
Gao Yacai [7559 0068 2088], director of the provincial Coal Industrial Department;
Bai Yuxiang [4101 3768 4382], director of the provincial Chemical Industrial Department;
Zhang Rongting [1728 2837 1656], director of the provincial Textile Industrial Department;
Bai Jicheng [4101 4949 2110], director of the provincial Light Industrial Department;
Ren Xianquan [0117 0341 3123], director of the provincial Communications Department;
Qu Runhai [7798 3387 3189], director of the provincial Cultural Department;
Yang Xinghua [2799 5281 5478], director of the provincial Radio and Television Department and chief editor;
Cai Peiyi [5591 0160 0308], director of the provincial Education Department;
Sun Tao [1327 3447], director of the provincial Statistical Bureau;
Feng Zhidong [7458 1807 2639], director of the provincial Pricing Bureau;
Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651], director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau;
Wang Changzeng [3769 7022 1073], director of the provincial Archives Bureau; and
Wang Shan [3769 0810], director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office.

HEILONGJIANG CPC HAILS CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

SK140530 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting this afternoon to read the communique of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, study the party Central Committee's decision on party consolidation and to hold discussions.

Comrades attending the study and discussions expressed their unanimous support for the party Central Committee's decision. They held: Party consolidation is another important policy decision the party Central Committee has made since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, an event the masses of party members and the people outside the party have long looked forward to. The party Central Committee and party members both have great determination. When the purpose of taking this important step is achieved, our party will have a fundamental guarantee for successfully fulfilling the grand objective set forth by the 12th party congress.

During the discussions, the participants held: The decision is a programmatic document for fulfilling the great task of party consolidation and for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in party style. It is a very good material for party members to study. Conscientious study and implementation of the decision will provide a guarantee for the correct and smooth progress of party consolidation.

During the discussion, some comrades, bearing in mind the actual local conditions, said that the decision has made a thorough analysis of the situation and has had an overall and correct grasp of problems. The decision points out both the serious impurities in ideology, work style, and organization and the aspects which do not conform to the needs of the new situation and new tasks facing us. It points out erroneous leftist tendencies and erroneous rightist tendencies in clear terms. It deals with study, education, and improvement, and points out, in all seriousness, the need to reorganize. All this conforms to reality and should be fully understood and implemented.

With regard to the steps and methods of consolidation, the Standing Committee members stressed: It is necessary, first of all, to raise the awareness of the provincial leading organs and leading cadres. Whether party members and the nonparty masses have more confidence in this party consolidation is first decided by whether leading organs and leading cadres have awareness. It is necessary to conduct criticism and self-criticism. We should particularly stress that leading cadres should be the first to conduct successful self-criticism. It is also necessary to solve problems concerning the three types of people. This is a matter the cadres and people are much concerned about.

The Standing Committee members said during the study: Party organizations at all levels should organize party members to earnestly study documents on party consolidation to enhance their ideological awareness and improve their regular organization activities. Party members and party-member cadres who have committed numerous mistakes should correct their mistakes of their own accord instead of waiting for their own units to conduct party consolidation. The work on the ideological front should be strengthened to conscientiously and promptly change the flabbiness in ideological and political work.

The enlarged Standing Committee meeting also held preliminary discussions on ways to prepare well for the province-wide party consolidation.

JILIN CPC MEETING HAILS PARTY CONSOLIDATION

SK140528 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee this afternoon held a Standing Committee meeting attended by Standing Committee members and responsible comrades of various departments and commissions of the provincial party committee. Comrade Liu Jingzhi, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. The participating comrades conscientiously studied the party Central Committee's decision on party consolidation adopted at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, clarified their understanding of the basic principles, tasks, policies, and methods for the forthcoming party consolidation and steeled their confidence in the party consolidation.

The participating Standing Committee members and responsible comrades of various departments and commissions said: Due to the influence of the 10-year domestic turmoil our party has suffered serious damage in ideology, work style, and organization. The party's prestige and image have been greatly affected. Without party consolidation, the party will not be able to shoulder the heavy task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and achieve a fundamental turn for the better in the national economy by the end of this century.

The Standing Committee members said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party has reaffirmed the Marxist-Leninist line and launched the socialist modernization drive with economic construction as the central task. In particular, the 12th party congress elected new leading organs of the party Central Committee and completed readjustment of central organizations and various provincial and municipal leading bodies. It is imperative to conduct party consolidation now because we are provided with necessary conditions.

The participating comrades held: The party Central Committee's decision on party consolidation embodies the guidelines of the 12th party congress, reflects the demand of the people throughout the country and pools the wisdom of the whole party. It is very comprehensive and specific. Leading cadres should conscientiously implement the decision and vigorously participate in the party consolidation.

The participants said: The 1942 party consolidation laid a solid foundation for the anti-Japanese war, the liberation war, and the building of New China. The forthcoming party consolidation will also certainly lay a solid foundation for achieving a turn for the better in the party style and for promoting China's socialist materialist and spiritual civilizations.

The meeting approved through discussions a circular of the provincial party committee on studying the party Central Committee's decision on party consolidation.

GANSU'S LI ZIQI MEETS PERFORMERS IN BEIJING

HK130836 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The provincial Ulanmuqi-type ensemble returned to Lanzhou after taking part in the national Ulanmuqi-type theatrical festival in Beijing. The festival was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. The performance of the provincial delegation was highly commended by audiences.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Nian Dexiang, vice provincial governor, who were in Beijing, called on all comrades of the provincial delegation.

Yesterday morning, responsible comrades of the Propaganda Department and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Nationalities Affairs Commission, the provincial Culture Department, and representatives of cultural units at the provincial level went to the railway station to warmly welcome the provincial Ulanmuqi-type ensemble which gloriously returned from Beijing. The delegation will give return performances in Lanzhou.

LANZHOU PLA AIR FORCE LEADERS MEET LI DAWEI

HK130814 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] After concluding visits to various places in the motherland, Li Dawei, who crossed over to the Chinese mainland from Taiwan by piloting a fighter, recently reported what he has seen and learned to leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA Air Force. (Xu Dengkun), commander of the Lanzhou PLA Air Force, and (Yang Yongbin), political commissar of the Lanzhou PLA Air Force, had a cordial talk with him.

After his appointment as deputy principal of a PLA Air Force flying school, Li Dawei visited Chongqing, Wuhan, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Nanjing, and Anhui's Fuyang, his native town. Throughout the journey he enjoyed the beautiful rivers and mountains of the motherland, visited factories and the countryside, and contacted workers, peasants, and students, thus strengthening his love for the motherland. He said: We are descendants of the same ancestors. We have responsibilities to dedicate ourselves to the Chinese nation and to build our lovely country better. After the visits and study, I have strengthened my confidence and deeply feel that our motherland has bright prospects and young people must take up great responsibilities.

During their conversation, leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA Air Force asked Li Dawei about his visits and recent life. They also gave him an introduction to our army's glorious tradition and the task for building the army. They hoped that Li Dawei, after becoming a commanding officer, would be bold in his work, do well in commanding the army, and make contributions to revolutionization, modernization, and regularization of the army.

SHAANXI COMMUNE READJUSTS RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK120558 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by Wang Zhixue and Lu Xingwei: "In Accordance With Masses' Demands, Zhouling Commune Rationally Readjusts Responsibility Fields To Keep System Unchanged for 10 Years"]

[Text] In order to meet the demand of the masses of people, Zhouling Commune in Xianyang City rationally readjusted the fields assigned to its members and stipulated that the all-round responsibility system will remain unchanged for 10 years. This has been well received by the peasants there.

When the commune implemented the responsibility system, some malpractices emerged in assigning fields to its commune members. 1) The methods of assigning land differed as production teams differed. Some teams assigned land in proportion to the number of family members, others in proportion to labor force, and still others assigned grain fields in proportion to the number of family members and cotton fields in proportion to labor force. The quality of the fields assigned to commune members differed widely. 2) The duration of the responsibility contracts differed for different commune members. In some teams, the contract would remain unchanged for 3 years and no additional fields could be assigned to commune members if the number of their family members increased. In other teams, the contract period was only 1 year. As a result, the land assigned to them always changed and people could not be assured what they would do the next year. In still others, the land assigned to commune members changed when the cadres in the teams changed. As a result the land assigned might change at any time. 3) Quite a large amount of fields assigned to commune members consisted of separate small pieces of land. 4) There were serious malpractices of cadres using their power of office to seek private ends in assigning responsibility fields. Throughout the commune, more than 2,053 mu of land was excessively occupied by cadres.

As our policies stabilized, the masses of people asked to put an end to these irrational practices. At their request, the commune sent people deep into production teams to discuss the matter with the masses of the people and called on them to put forward proposals for improvement. Three times commune cadres went down and then returned to their office, and finally they formulated 25 measures for the readjustment of fields. The main regulations of these measures were: 1) The fields would be divided up into equal pieces according to the number of people who had registered in the household register before 30 June this year. The specialized households, households doing specialized jobs, teachers in schools run by local people, staff and workers in commune and brigade enterprises, and the eight kinds of staff of the commune would not be assigned land if they personally applied for this purpose. 2) The commune would allocate 90 percent of its land to commune members and this would remain unchanged in commune members' hands. The 10 percent of land left would serve as a reserve which would be allocated to specially selected people. The allocation of land will be readjusted every 3 years to solve any problems which result from an increase or decrease in the number of family members. 3) All land would be divided into three grades and would be charged with a levy according to grade. In allocating land, a connected stretch had to be allocated to a family if possible.

In readjusting land, all the teams set up land readjusting groups, which carried out their work in an entirely democratic manner. They published their draft schemes and revised the schemes three times before final schemes were drawn up. There was 46 mu of hilly land in Doujia No 4 team which had never been levelled. As soon as this land was allocated to commune members they terraced the land in 20 days. Shiyang No 6 team reclaimed 11 mu of land along the bank of a ditch which had been barren for many years. Wuling brigade reconditioned more than 300 mu of dry land in one vigorous effort. Throughout the commune, 985 mu of land was leveled during the idle period before the autumn busy season.

FOREIGN MINISTER REITERATES NO CONTACTS WITH PRC

OW140359 Taipei CNA in English 0306 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 14 (CNA) -- Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Thursday reiterated the government's position of "no contact, no talk and no compromise" with the Peiping regime. He stressed that the basic policy of the Republic of China is to fight against communism to accomplish national recovery. He expressed the hope that the Chinese Communist Party's decision to launch a new purge in the next three years would enable free world nations to understand the true nature of the Peiping regime.

Testifying at a committee meeting of the Legislative Yuan, Chu briefed the lawmakers on the current international situation. He said his ministry is placing emphasis on strengthening relations with friendly countries, and establishing relations with newly emerging nations in the South Pacific, Middle Pacific and the Caribbean.

EDITORIAL ASSESSES PRC-USSR MOVE TOWARD NORMALIZATION

OW091115 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 5 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Third Round of Talks Between Chinese and Russian Communists and Its Complicated Implications"]

[Text] Two rounds of talks at the deputy foreign minister level aimed at normalizing relations between the Chinese and Russian communists were held in Peiping last October and Moscow in March of this year. The third round of talks will begin in Peiping tomorrow. From this simple fact, one can see that barring the outbreak of some major accidental occurrences serious enough to affect their relations, the possibility that the round after round of talks between the Chinese and Russian communists will gradually settle their disputes and reach some kind of reconciliation is real.

As far as the talks beginning tomorrow are concerned, it certainly is not the most important talks between the Chinese and Russian communists, nor is it the last round of talks on the issues involved, but just another round in a series of talks. Therefore, it would be quite impossible for this round of talks to suddenly reach an agreement and settle certain major disputes. However, there is no doubt that the talks will go deeper and deeper and, as it goes, first resolve some "peripheral" issues so as to gradually approach the focus of the disputes between them.

For example, in the first round of talks last October, they generally touched on various issues but achieved no results. In contrast, in the second round of talks held in March of this year, although their differences on major issues remained the same and although the Soviet Union was even unwilling to discuss the major issues as requested by the Chinese Communists, they did reach agreement on numerous minor issues. For example, they agreed to resume cultural and sports exchanges. It will be equally impossible for the new round of talks in Peiping to settle any major issue between them, but it will be quite natural for them to reach agreement on more secondary issues so that relations between the two sides can move further toward normalization.

The so-called normalization of relations refers mainly to normal bilateral diplomatic relations. Since the early 1960's, when Chinese and Russian communists began their open disputes, and through the Chinese Communists' decade of "Cultural Revolution," relations between the Chinese and Russian communists kept worsening. For a time they both recalled their ambassadors and reduced their embassy personnel to the minimum. Senior officials on each side did not attend any celebrations or gatherings by the other side. Nor did they meet and talk on any occasion.

Whenever there was a chance, they hurled vilifications at one another. The downcast atmosphere was only slightly better than between two belligerent countries. However, since the talks began, relations between the two sides have moved forward toward normalization. Last autumn Russian communist chieftain Brezhnev died, and Andropov succeeded him. The Chinese Communists dispatched a delegation headed by Huang Hua to give their regards, and Huang Hua had a long talk with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. This March Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Ilichev attended the second round of talks in Peiping and held talks with Chinese Communist "Foreign Minister" Wu Xueqian. Last month another Soviet deputy foreign minister, Kapitsa, visited Peiping on invitation and also held a long talk with Wu Xueqian. If Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had not canceled his appearance at the current United Nations General Assembly session because of the Korean airliner incident, it is highly possible that he would have held his first formal meeting with Chinese Communist "Foreign Minister" Wu Xueqian in New York. These circumstances, plus the fact that the Chinese and Russian communists have already resumed cultural and sports exchanges, and that the Chinese Communists are widely improving relations with various East European countries and with pro-Soviet communist parties of various countries such as the French Communist Party, prove that their relations are obviously advancing toward normalization.

Particularly worth noticing was Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa's official visit to Peiping on invitation between 8 and 16 September. It was the first in 20 years and the most concrete sign of the move toward a complete thaw in relations between the Chinese and Russian communists. His visit to Peiping on the one hand was to hold preliminary discussions to solve certain problems for the third round of talks which will begin tomorrow, and on the other to make an important exploration on rebuilding new relations between the two sides. Although both sides admitted that major differences still remained, Kapitsa publicly indicated when he departed from Peiping that "a new channel of contact has been established," and he invited Qian Qichen to hold further talks when the latter comes to Moscow for an official visit early in the coming year. Judging from this, these continuous talks and contacts between the Chinese and Russian communists very likely will lead to exchanges of official visits by officials at the level of foreign minister or higher in the next year or two. Another point to be noted is that during Kapitsa's visit to Peiping, on 12 September when the UN Security Council voted on the incident of the Soviet downing of the Korean airliner, the Chinese Communists abstained together with three other pro-Soviet countries. When asked why the Chinese Communists had abstained, Wu Xueqian said in New York that "there are many things that are still unknown in the case." In other words, the Chinese Communists were rather partial in choosing to believe Soviet Russia's allegation that the Korean airliner was carrying out a spy mission for the United States. Why? Obviously Kapitsa's brain-washing and persuasion efforts in Peiping had produced results on the Chinese Communists.

All these are indications that the present triangular relations between the United States, the Chinese Communists and Soviet Russia are becoming more and more complicated, changing and unstable. Although recently the Chinese Communists have time and again reiterated their pursuit of an independent foreign policy without attaching themselves to any great power and insisted that they will not play the "American card" or the "Soviet card," facts show that between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, they certainly will not maintain a strictly equal distance or put the two on a par, but will act according to circumstances and skillfully maneuver. The arrangement for the first official visit in 20 years of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa to take place before U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to mainland China, and the scheduling of the third round of talks after Weinberger's visit, were particularly revealing of the Chinese Communists' deliberate planning to take advantage of its position in the middle between the United States and the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union is anxious to reconcile with the Chinese Communists, the Chinese Communists are raising their ante in dealing with the United States. Similarly, U.S. efforts to draw the Chinese Communists over to its side is helping the Chinese Communists obtain concessions from the Soviet Union. The present situation is obviously in a process of competition. However, no matter how the Chinese Communists will maneuver from the middle and seize every chance to gain advantage, there is a limit to how far the United States and the Soviet Union will go in trying to win over and in making concessions to the Chinese Communists. The United States will never give excessive support to the Chinese Communists to upset the balance in its relations with Soviet Russia and other countries. Soviet Russia also will not be over-accommodating to the Chinese Communists and immediately make major concessions to cause misgivings on the part of the United States. In particular, certain problems between the Chinese and Russian communists are longstanding historical disputes and affect the world situation as a whole, which certainly cannot be resolved in 3 or 5 years.

ABUNDANT URANIUM DEPOSITS DISCOVERED IN SEVERAL AREAS

OW121154 Taipei CHING CHI JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Oct 83 p 1

[Excerpts] The Energy Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has entrusted the Mining Research Institute to carry out a provincewide uranium resources survey with a budget of 12 million yuan. Rather abundant uranium resources have been discovered for the first time in shale next to coal seams in Sanhsia, Chienshih and Tahsi areas, which are worth further investment for a thorough and precise evaluation to determine their exploitation value.

In a plan that has lasted over a year, combined geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys have been carried out in Sanhsia, Tahsi and Chienshih and along the central cross-island highway, areas with unusual signs of uranium deposits. In the Sanhsia area, five holes were drilled to an accumulated depth of 296.5 meters. Laboratory tests showed a uranium content as high as 360 parts per million [ppm], which is a fairly high concentration.

In the Chienshih area, several locations with 50 ppm carbonate sandstone were discovered, and analysis is being carried out on uranium-bearing ore. Two holes were drilled in the Tahsi area, and it has been determined that there is uranium scattered in igneous rocks. A survey on uranium-bearing limestone along the central cross-island highway has also been completed.

HONG KONG GROUP SENDS OPEN LETTER TO DENG XIAOPING

HK140300 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Text] A political group has sent an open letter to the Beijing government urging it to take concrete measures to maintain people's confidence in Hong Kong. Mr Sze Chusian, vice chairman of the Hong Kong Belongers Association, told the STANDARD yesterday that the letter was written in the wake of the recent dollar crisis which showed how susceptible Hong Kong was to rumours and how flagging confidence affected the Hong Kong economy. He said that although both the Chinese and British governments had repeatedly pledged to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong, it could not gain the people's confidence unless it was back up with action.

Mr Sze said a copy of the letter addressed to Mr Deng Xiaoping had reached the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's Hong Kong branch on Tuesday and that they had asked it to pass the letter to Mr Deng. "This is the formal procedure in sending a letter to the Beijing government and we hope XINHUA will do it for us," he said.

Mr Sze said the letter was to raise the Beijing government's awareness of the situation in Hong Kong as well as to express the views of the people. "We are only appealing for the Chinese Government to understand our situation. We did not make any suggestions," he said.

Mr Sze said that British interests in Hong Kong were, at present, being guarded by other arrangements and that Hong Kong was no longer essential to Britain. He refused to elaborate on this.

In the open letter, the HK Belongers Association points out that Hong Kong people are not informed and unable to discern any clue in the Sino-British talks. It says Hong Kong people are like "birds frightened by the bow" as seen by the recent dramatic slump of the Hong Kong dollar. People hoarded foodstuffs and other necessities while other queued up to convert local currency to U.S. dollars. These only went to show how frightened the people were -- as if Hong Kong's economic doomsday had arrived, it says.

The letter says maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong depends on public confidence which is difficult to establish and still more difficult to control. It points out that there are now four factors causing the crisis of confidence. First, according to the socialist principles laid down in the Chinese Constitution, the people of Hong Kong will wonder just how long their capitalist system can co-exist with the communist system. Prosperity and stability are closely linked with methods of administration and control. People will think that if there are changes in the methods, they will hamper prosperity and stability.

Another factor is that the people are worried that a class struggle will follow the communist take over. Based on past experience and recent statements, the letter says, Hong Kong people sense there is a high probability that a class struggle is inevitable.

Hong Kong people, who are well-informed on world affairs, are also afraid the Soviet Navy could sail straight into Hong Kong to invade China's "under belly" in the event of a Sino-Soviet war.

"Once there is a crisis of confidence, Hong Kong people will suffer from the disease of a politico-economic allergy," it says. "Whenever the leadership in the north sneezes, Hong Kong people in the south will catch a cold."

In the letter, the association welcomes the idea of Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong and Chinese guarantees against changes to Hong Kong lifestyle, prosperity and stability. It says the Hong Kong people who will run the territory must all be freely elected.

It believes that only Hong Kong laws for Hong Kong could maintain confidence, prosperity and stability. It also believed that no special privileged clique or class should be allowed to interfere with its legal and administrative system.

Hong Kong people should also be given a guarantee by Beijing that the Hong Kong dollar's convertibility will be maintained, which the association says is a vital factor in making Hong Kong the third largest financial centre of the world. The letter also says that Hong Kong helps China earn about one-third of its total foreign exchange -- a fact that should not be neglected because the earnings bolster China's four modernisations programme

It warns that improper handling of Hong Kong's future could lead to people losing confidence altogether which would lead to economic chaos as the whole system falls apart. And, once Hong Kong is no longer able to contribute in the form of foreign exchange earnings, nor to help in the four modernisations, the population of five million will become a burden to the nation, the letter concludes.

WEN WEI PO CORRESPONDENT WRITES ON XIZANG SITUATION

High Esteem for Dalai Lama

HK111231 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Oct 83 p 2

["Special Feature" by correspondent Cheng Xiang: "The People of Xizang Hope the Dalai Will Come Home"]

[Text] The piety and devotion with which the people of Xizang believe in their Buddha are hardly found in any other nation. No matter what explanation politics or philosophy may offer for this phenomenon, one thing is certain: the people of Xizang believe in their Buddhism with all their sincerity and devotion.

Let us see how the people of Xizang worship their Buddha. When worshipping the Buddha, they stand erect, do obeisance with their palms put together above their heads, then do obeisance with their palms put together against their breasts, then kneel down and kowtow, and finally they prostrate themselves full length before the Buddha. After that they again stand erect with the help of the two palms, which are put against the ground. This ritual is called a "long kowtow." It is repeated scores of times, often lasting for 2 or 3 hours. The stone slab leading to the door of the Dazhao temple has been polished like a mirror by the "long kowtows" of these pious followers. This writer also witnessed a scene of an elderly person with his family, totalling five persons, coming to the temple from a place outside the city to offer their joss sticks, doing their long kowtows all the way. When walking on the streets, many old believers hold a Buddhist wheel on the one hand and count the Buddhist beads on the other, murmuring prayers into the bargain. Even beggars at the street corners cross their legs and put their palms together, bestowing blessings on the passersby in the hope of getting some alms. On every roof or veranda can be seen prayer flags (cloth printed with scriptures) fluttering in the breeze, signifying the owners' everlasting devotion to Buddhism.

If all of these may signify a formality, then the following description will serve to explain how the Zang nationality devote all their wealth to the Buddha. We have seen a great number of people of Xizang dedicating all they have earned and saved in a whole life time to the few temples. In Lhasa we visited the Dazhao temple (the oldest lamasery in Xizang) and the three great temples of the Yellow Hat order. (The Yellow Hat order is the largest order in Xizang, having the strongest influence. The Dalai Lama and Banqen Erdini also belong to this order. In Lhasa, the three great temples under the Yellow Hat order are the Gandan temple, the Zhebang temple, and the Sela temple, all of which were set up at the beginning of the 15th century. Of these three, the Gandan temple was destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, and the temple is now under rehabilitation.) All of these great temples are magnificent and splendid buildings, radiant with golden splendor, and therein lay incalculable gold, silver, and gemstones.

As for the Potala Palace in Lhasa, which served as the palace the time of old Xizang, its wealth truly defies description. Who would think that in such a place as the Xizang Plateau, which is quite poor even by the standard of today's China, such enormous wealth could be found. No doubt it can be explained by the theory of class exploitation, but it is hard to explain the phenomenon that these people always feel quite happy, even though they live a poor life but for their religious belief -- the whole nation devotes all it has to the Buddha.

Among the precious cultural relics of these temples, what surprised the writer most was the scriptures written in gold. In Xizang, the Buddhist scriptures are called Ganzhuer [3927 3796 1422] scriptures. The Ganzhuer scriptures stored in the Zhebang temple comprise 108 volumes, each volume containing 1,000 sheets. The size of each volume is 2 chi 6 cun by 8 cun (scale used here being that used before Xizang was liberated by the Han nationality. The same applies to dimensions mentioned hereafter.) The content of the scriptures is written in gold. The volumes are mounted on then wooden plates at the back, and on their faces are rectangular frames 5 cun by 3 chi in size, in which three small gold Buddhas are embedded, each Buddha being in size a little over 1 cun. The outer frames are embellished with more than a hundred coral beads, and the inside rims are decorated with patterns inlaid with agate, ruby, and sapphire. And the Buddhas are surrounded with diamonds. Within the halo of each Buddha there is a radiant and glamorous pearl. Furthermore, the frames are covered with pieces of colored satin. These are really precious and unique things in the world.

As the people of Xizang believe profoundly in religion, one may wonder what do they think of the 14th Dalai Lama, who is regarded as the Buddhist leader? Through limited contacts, the writer has discovered that some people of the Zang nationality still hold the Dalai Lama in very high esteem. This writer personally observed that in almost all the homes of the Buddhist monks and in some citizens' homes, photos of the 14th Dalai Lama were hanging on the walls. In addition, some monks wore pendants inlaid with photos of the Dalai Lama. When asked where these photos came from, they told me that every year many Zang people apply for permits to visit their relatives in India. Once in India, they take the opportunity to pay homage to the Dalai Lama, and bring back photos of the Dalai Lama to distribute among friends in Xizang.

The central government knows this quite well, but it does not prevent them from going to India, nor does it confiscate the photos they bring back. With regard to those monks who wear the photo-pendant or who keep photos of the Dalai in their homes, the government makes no attempt to intervene. The monks maintain that this reflects the more flexible policy practiced by the CPC since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. When talking of the 14th Dalai Lama, the monks still exude much respect and admiration. They express their view publicly that the people of Xizang will be happier if the Dalai Lama comes back. During my stay in Xizang, this writer had the opportunity of meeting with a delegation sent by the 14th Dalai Lama to make investigations into the situation in Xizang. For many days on end we could see many Zang people waiting at the door of the house where the delegation was staying. They were queueing for their turn to see the representatives sent by the Dalai Lama, murmuring their prayers while waiting with their customary piety.

This reporter did not have the opportunity of meeting people in the extensive regions of agriculture and animal husbandry. Nevertheless, from what I saw and heard in Lhasa City, it is quite evident that the Zang people still believes profoundly in Buddhism and respect the Dalai Lama. This is an outstanding impression I gained from my visit to Xizang.

Changes in Xizang Policies

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["Special Feature" by correspondent Cheng Hsiang: "Changes in Central Policies on Xizang"]

[Text] More than 30 years have elapsed since the peaceful liberation of Xizang and 20-odd years have passed since the suppression of the rebellion and the reform carried out in Xizang. Yet the Xizang people sincerely believe in Buddhism and still highly respect the Dalai Lama. This shows that Xizang's religion and nationality problem is rather prominent. Therefore, whether the central policies on Xizang can be properly formulated and implemented will not only affect the economic and cultural development of Xizang, but also influence the will of the people of Xizang and the unification of the motherland.

Concerning this problem, Mao Zedong had an explicit instruction. He said: "In Xizang, before any problems are considered, the matters of both nationality and religion must be taken into full account and all our work must be done steadily with meticulous care." It is a pity that he erroneously launched the "Cultural Revolution" in his later years, inflicting a tragic catastrophe on the people of Xizang.

During my tour Xizang, I visited some lamas of the monasteries. I found out that the destruction caused by the Cultural Revolution in Xizang can be summed up in the following: 1) mass religious services were entirely prohibited; 2) the lamas were forced to resume secular life and were sent to labor in the countryside; 3) large numbers of Buddhist cultural relics, including classical books and banners and gifts and presents sent by the emperors of the Ming and Qing Dynasties to the Xizang monasteries, were confiscated. The number of classical books damaged and lost was more than that the Dalai took abroad when he went into exile; and 4) many monasteries were demolished. The Xizang people were most distressed at the destruction of the Gerden monastery. The Gerden monastery, built in the early 15th century, is the first monastery of the yellow sect. During the Cultural Revolution, this huge complex of buildings was turned into ruins after being intentionally demolished. Thousands of lamas of the monastery had to live in exile.

While in Xizang, I visited some Zang nationality social scientists. From their viewpoint, the mistake of the Cultural Revolution was, in general, a fundamental mistake of the guiding ideology. Specifically speaking, there was a lack of scientific analysis of Xizang society, which was an "integration of politics and religion." Consequently, problems of differing natures were indiscriminately dealt with, instead of differentiating between them. The close combination of politics and religion has been the tradition of Xizang for several centuries. What is more, one cannot speak of culture without religion in such a society. The mistake of the Cultural Revolution is that stress was laid on linking religion with class oppression, which neglected the fact that religion was the spontaneous belief of thousands upon thousands of people and that the monasteries and temples were also cultural centers in the serf system. As a result, on the premise of "class struggle," the oppressive nature of religion was repudiated, while the normal religious activities of the masses were prohibited.

It is fortunate that the central government and the localities are now trying to make energetic efforts to heal the scars of the Cultural Revolution. In light of our own experience, there are the following changes: 1) religious services of the Xizang people have been fully resumed. The people from all localities can go on pilgrimages to Lhasa. It is said that there are several million pilgrims every year; 2) the positions of many lamas have been restored. Many new lamas are recruited through the Xizang branch of the Chinese Buddhist Association and other temples and monasteries; 3) many temples and monasteries are being rebuilt, including the above-mentioned Gerden monastery, which is being gradually renovated; and 4) the protection of Buddhist

cultural relics and classical books has been further strengthened. Young, educated Xizang people are also trained to assist the old lamas in sorting out and inheriting the Tibetan classics.

Now the guiding ideology of the central government has changed remarkably. The key to the problem is whether the policies are properly implemented. Many of the people who were interviewed expressed the view that they agreed with the central government's "Summary of the Forum on Xizang Work." However, concerning religious matters, they suggested that the central government dispatch cadres who are good at carrying out policies. After my tour of Xizang, I also had the same feeling.

As mentioned above, many lamas and the Xizang people of the older generation still cherished the memory of the 14th Dalai. Such a practice not only stems from religious belief, but is also mingled with complicated national feelings. After my tour of Xizang, I could not help thinking about a problem: since the people of Xizang still have profound feelings about the Dalai, the policies of the central government on the Dalai must embody the national feelings of a considerable number of Xizang people who wish for his return. In 1982, on behalf of the central government, Li Wei-han (a representative of the central government who participated in signing the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang) expressed his views on the Dalai: "We miss the Dalai Lama and our Zang nationality compatriots abroad. They depend on other countries for their living and are separated from their motherland and people. No one with patriotic feelings can bear this situation. We are deeply concerned over their circumstances. As always, our policy is that all patriots belong to one family, whether they rally to the common cause early or late. The gate of the motherland is wide open to all those who sincerely cherish the motherland." This policy is reasonable, justified and is welcomed by many Tibetan compatriots. Recently, the Dalai himself has changed his attitude. As well as sending delegations to the motherland, he mentioned twice this year his intention to return to the motherland in 1985. In this respect, we hope that the central government will adopt further measures to strive for the early return of the Dalai to the motherland so that greater achievements can be attained in the unity of the nation and the unification of the country.

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